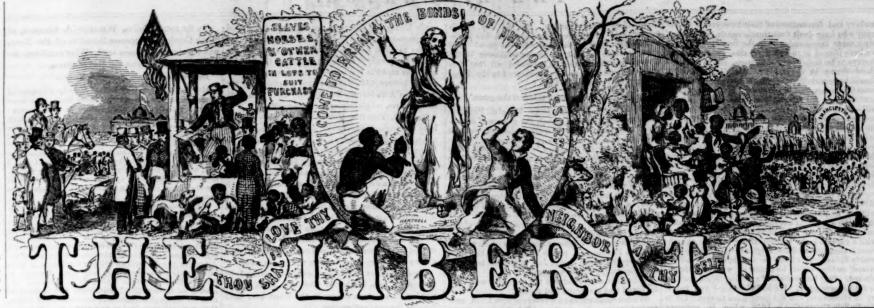
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pid Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS LAND, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible mancial economy of the paper-not for

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

10L. XXII. NO. 26.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1119.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

sentiment of no one State is to be regarded the senument of no one State is to be regarded this subject; but having fought the battle in Himpshire upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and two believed to be the ground of constitutional we should of course desire the approval of the ency of the country. What I wish to say to stas: If the Compromise measures are not to is secured by the Constitution will be trampled day. What difference can it make to you of the difference can it make to you of the outrage shall seem to fall on South in, on Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not gits of each equally dear to us all? I will never eriven spirit that, from considerations of zy, would endanger the Union,

atertaining these views, the action of the Conm my judgment, be vital. If we of is North, who have stood by the constitutional ng policy, the hopes of the Democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you my name will not be before the Convention; but rannot help feeling, that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties—transcendentresportant to the hopes of democratic progress and

FRANK PIERCE. Your friend,

GEN. PIERCE ON SLAVERY AGITATION. la the U. S. Senate, on the 21st of February, 1839, Gen Pierce presented an Abolition petition from New Hampshire, which he accompanied with the follow-

'I do earnestly hope, that every honest man, who as sincerely at heart the best interests of the slave and the master, may no longer be governed by a blind and and impulse, but be led to examine this subject, so full of delicacy and danger, in all its bearings; and that when called upon to lend their names and influence to the cause of agitation, they may remember we live under a written Constitution, which is the panoply and protection of the South as well as the North; that it covers the whole Union, and is equally a gurantee for the unmolested enjoyment of the do-neste institution, in all its parts; and I trust further, that they will to longer close their eyes to the fact, far as those in whose welfare they express so lasbeen and must inevitably continue to be, evil, and

HENRY B. STANTON FOR SLAVERY AND SLAVE-CATCHING!!

A great 'monster meeting ' of the Democratic party of New York City, to ratify the nomination of Pierce and King for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. S., was held in Tammany Hall, on the evening of June 10th. Here is a portion of the proceedings. Judas Iscariot ! what next ?

Senator STANTON, of New York, regretted they had not heard more from the gentleman who had just him his seat, and who, as they all knew, had fought wal with General Pierce in the valley of Mexico. The hitman Baltimore Convention had presented them with he name of the standard-hearers of the Democracy; tal what was the issue presented for their suffrages sed that Franklin Pierce was genest man ever born in this country, or the greatic principle which had taken this cen petty colonies along the Atlantic, into ions Union of twenty-one States, teeming My-five millions of people. Because the Deministration inciple was the principle of progress (hear, use he represented the hat they supported him. (Cheers.) sual, as they did in the Campaign of 1840, keep the question of the United States Bank out of sight, high tariff, and a gigantic scheme of internal imaccessful, they would surely see the old United a Bank scheme rising up with high tariff, and a g scheme of improvements, just as they hem after election of Harrison, in 1840.— Once in power, all these worm-eaten subjects and desires would be brought forward, as they were become when they secured the election of Polk four lars afterwards. (Cheers.)

ented the grand Democratic idea. the faithfully respected the laws and nations, they never could or would be init to the wrong of others, whether Irish, Hunaway their chains in any part of the world, away their chains in any part of the world, its and shouts.) Another great principle was, while they respected the rights of capital and firs, they felt the warmest sympathy for those he great producer—labor—as they had ever to the present time. (Cheers.) The Democratic is the present time. was, that without taking it away from the suffrages from the exclusive grasp of lied interest, and spread it among the masses people. (Hear, hear.) It was because Gen. familia Pierce represented these grand ideas that a supported him. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) had opposed Cass in 1848; but if he had been nominated these here was not a man that trod the soil who would supported him more faithfully, from the closing he correction till the going down of the sun on day of election in November next. He said this, any of election in November next. He said this, time it might come with a better grace than from of those who had supported him in 1848; but issue was now post and gone. If they had been, have man the convention, and had wilnessed the acry displayed to come together on Franklin issue, it would not have surprised the friends of t would not have surprised the at they had fixed upon him as the man to the them. They could compare it to nothing but the them. They could compare it to nothing but the ctring in a mighty sand bank, such were the famous efforts of the delegates from all the States the fart in for General Pierce. (Cheers.) The first

ng industry. At length, Mr. VAN BUREN was allowed to speak. He said:

Fellow citizens, that I have not had the pleasure of raising my voice during my past life in Tammany Hall, was caused by circumstances which prevented my doing so until I came to man's estate; and in the latter years of my life, circumstances arose which would have made it disagreeable for me to come here. He had, however, the honor of receiving an invitation to speak here to-night, and he took the opportunity of congratuiting them that a victory had been now achieved of the great principles of Democracy over private interests; and he congratulated them also that he had now the opportunity of ad-dressing them in Tammany Hall. He had never troubled the people by solicitation for power or for place, and if God granted him strength and sense, so never should. He knew Franklin Pierce from he hever should. He knew Frankin Pierce from his boyhood to be an upright, bold, unflinching Democrat, and, above all, he knew him to be what was above all praise—an honest man. (Great applause.) He knew him to be a man qualified to discharge the duties of the Presidency, to which he would be called. He would support him candidly and gradually. He hore testingny also to the charged gradually. and zealously. He would support mm candiday and zealously. He bore testimony also to the character of Wm. R. King, the candidate for the Vice an emergency like tais. If he is President for the next four years, Mr. Winslow said, he should feel certain that our country would advance in all its stand on the platform laid down at Baltimore. (Great cheering.) New York would stand on that platform, nated, I know he will be elected, for I believe that and he would not stop to inquire what yote, or under and he would not stop to inquire what vote, or under what influence, it was adopted; but he would say that he most unqualifiedly approved of that platform for this election (cheers) and would faithfully and electhin); but let him be the President of the state of th for this election, (cheers,) and would faithfully and

ordially stand upon it. He would now speak to them in respect to the difficulty subsisting between them and him. He was prepared to stand with them on an adoption of all the laws of Congress, including even the Fugitive Slave Law. He was perfectly willing everybody should obey the law who would, and everybody sustain it who could. For the present, at all events, these laws were to stand, and be unimpaired, and he appealed to his Southern friends to adopt such a proved himself such—who has proved himself such—who has proved himself such—wood in the best sense of

universal, spontaneous suggestion, adopted by the Democratic party, to which no individual sect, locality the mere demography: who can stand up any the mere demography to the mere demography. in our ranks? Ought it not to be an entire obliv-ion of past differences? Ought it not to be time that we should join together?-for my friend from Tennessee has not directly comprehended the division which heretofore existed between us, in respect to hunkers and barnburners. This is my feeling. We should act upon this principle, and from this day we should recomme we should remember no man except as a Democrat

or as a Whig. (Applause.)
Allow me to say to you, there is one class of my low-citizens to whom this nomination of Franklin fellow-citizens to whom this nomination of Franklin Pierco addresses itself with peculiar force. They are the young men of the Republican party of the United States. There is no party living, and never was, except the Democratic party, that stood in an emergency like that in which they now find themselves. The Convention at Baltimore had passed over the great, distinguished, tried leaders of the party, for the safety of the party and of the Union, and presented as their standard-hearer, a man of and presented as their standard-bearer a man of forty-six years of age-a young man, new to the sense, distinguished only by purity of heart, depth of patriotism, and disinterestedness of pur-pose. This should give the young men new encourent. This should give them new life. When they and that the high offices of the country were ope found that the high offices of the country were open to men in the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood, and before they had wasted their energies in the struggle to procure position. It would be encourage-ment to them to find that the people voluntarily selected a modest, unassuming man, living in distant State, to occupy the highest office in the distant State, to occupy the highest office in the Government. United as we are, on entering upon the great struggle, we yet require all the prudence and caution of the Whig party to carry it successfully. Allow me to tell you, this federal party never according to the control of the contro surrenders power without a deadly struggle to main-tain it. Having possession of the offices, having pos-session of the patronage of the public purse, and using it with unscrupulousness never equalled in the history of the world, I say to you here, they may appear to be divided, yet they are sure to maintain a great and severe struggle, and one in which the young men of this country shall be called upon, as young men of this country shall be catted upon, as they always have been, to do the yeoman's service in the ranks. And it is for New York, the imperial State, as our neighbors call us, to come forward now as she did in 1800, now as she did in 1844, when a

onym for all that is great, grand and glorious. had read all Mr. Webster's speeches and addre for the last twenty-five years, and in them all he had never found a sentence which is not worthy the man who ought to be President of the United States.

Mr. Winslow then alluded to the great respect ntertained for Mr. Webster on the other side of the Atlantic. He related a conversation he had some years ago with the Prime Minister of Prussia, who spoke of Mr. Webster as the greatest statesman of the world, and said he ought to be President of this country. If he should be, his confidence in the perpetuity of our republican institutions would be

greatly increased.

Mr. Winslow said we need a man for President, not of the third strate, as the geologists say -we want one of the primitive granite, all solid and firm, to sustain the interests of the people of a nation like this. We bear delicate relations to foreign powers, and to ourselves. We are a mighty nation-widespread in territory-with conflicting interests—all coming under one general government, and all of which must move on in harmony, in order that we may grow up to that character to which this country is destined. Since the days of Washington, the man has not risen who can be compared with Daniel Webster, to meet if once fairly brought before the people as a canditry for the next four years, and he will carry it through its formative period—a most interesting and important period. During that period, these great reimportant period. During that period, these great re-lations will be established and settled, and the people will learn what it is to be governed wisely, which, in itself, is no small matter. The key-note will be struck for all future Presidents. The people will find out that it is best to have a first-rate man for course. He asked them not to agitate the anti-slavery subject. He asked them not to denounce those who have peculiar views on that subject, and he asked them to stay this discussion on the floor of Congress.

Allow me to say, gentlemen, that the reason why Allow me to say, gentlemen, that the reason why I peculiarly rejoice in this nomination is, that no section of the party has been defeated by it—no section of the party has triumphed by it. It was a free, the control of the party has triumphed by it. It was a free, which he knew awaited him; that can rise so suwhich he knew awaited him; that can rise so su the mere demagogue; who can stand up and tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; ty, or creed, could lay any peculiar claim. What, then, ought to be the consequences with us of this nomination? Why should it not be a cordial union. Why should it not be a cordial union. Constitution :- such is the man, of all men, whom wish to honor, and to write his name upon a tablet as enduring as the very granite rocks him birth.

But he felt he should be doing a mean act, if he attempted to do anything to add to the lustre of Daniel Webster. His name is already written where no mortal man can take it out of the hands of immortality. It will go down to posterity as the bright est of the constellation of names which do honor to our country, and it will be honored years hence far more than it is now. For then his ideas and labors in the support of the laws and Constitution of this country will be better understood and appreciated than they now are-that Constitution which is founded on the laws of Heaven, and by adherence to which alone, can this country go on and prosper. We must have a President who will stand by that Constitution, and Daniel Webster will do it! He done it, and will continue to do it till the end.

He would say but a word more. (Cries of go on.) He came to the meeting because his heart was here; he felt that he could not stay away. His better hall he felt that he could not stay away. His better half said to him that he must go to this meeting. (Three cheers were called and given with a hearty good will for Mrs. Winslow. Mr. W. acknowledged the compliment, and wished that all present, bachelors and all, might have as good a wife as he had.) Resuming his remarks, he said, if Daniel Webster is nominated, he certainly will be elected, and the result will be that those who live to see his administrawill be, that those who live to see his administration, will see the brightest morning rise upon this nation that has been witnessed since the strious Washington.

Mr. Winslow's eloquent remarks were listened to with the most carnest attention, and were applauded to the very echo.

Selections.

From the Madison County (N. Y.) Journal. STANTON'S DECLINE AND FALL.

The annals of no faction present an example of more shameful apostacy than has been exhibited by ex-senator Stanton. Commencing his career as a student in Lane Seminary by an abolition bolt, and distinguished Tennessean was a candidate for the Presidency. New York must come forward, and bare her giant arm, and throwing the sword into the scale, give to it an inclination to the Democratic ety, he at once secured a high place in the anti-sla-side. And if this is the duty of New York, ought not the Democracy of the city, which has been and stump speaker for the Liberty Party, contending always foremost in the contest where radical princi-ples are involved—who take the lead in favor of an and that both the old parties were irremediably pro slavery and hopelessly pro-slavery, he was regarded as the model young man in the political world.—
slavery and hopelessly pro-slavery, he was regarded as the model young man in the political world.—
slavery and hopelessly pro-slavery, he was regarded as the model young man in the political world.—
Wearing no chains and spurning all bribes, the political integrity of Stanton was more than Spartan.—
Vertical integrity of Stanton was more than Spartan.—
Petted, careased and made notorious by the abolition influence and organization, he joined the Buffalo party presented, and make an effort worthy of her ancient in 1848, let himself down into the coalition of 1849, fame? Ought she not to make an effort worthy of her and received his thirty pieces of silver in the shape

past career, to throw a strength into the contest which will make this old hall resound, as in the days of Jackson and Polk, with the shouts of a victorious Democracy? (Enthusiastic applause, during which the honorable gentleman sat down.)

The obedient rank and file of New York city held a ratification meeting at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 10th, and practised shouting the new names, Pierce and King, for an hour or two, in the usual harmonious way. Capt. Rynders, Mike Walsh, Charles O'Connor, Lorenzo Shepard, a Mr. Howard, George Bancro't, Gen. Pillow, a Mr. Williard, &c., &c., got up and spoke their pieces with the usual accompaniments, sustaining the nominations of course with big words, though we venture to say three fourths of the crowd had sworn huge oaths over the sacrifice of Gen. Cass. All this was a matter of course, but it seems that our noisy Free Soil friends of 1848 have concluded to surrender, and the managers gave them the most prominent positions.—John A. Dix. John Van Buren and Henry B. Stanton As to Dix and Van Buren, it was to be expected, but H. B. Stanton's summerset surprises a few who have H. B. Stanton's summerset surprises a few who have not been familiar with his course for the last four years. He was one of the earliest and most cloquent champions of the Abolitionists, and very few in our ranks better understand the nature and justice of our

. He had opposed Cass in '48, but if he had been nom-"He had opposed Cass in '48, but it he had been noninated, there was not a man that trod the soil, who would
have supported him more faithfully, from the closing
of the Convention till the going down of the sun on
the day of election in November next. He said this,
the day of election in November next. He said this,
the day of election in November next. He said this,
the day of election in November next. He said this,
the day of election in November next. He said this,
the day of election in November next. He said this,
the day of election in November next. He said this,
the day of election in November next. He said this,
the day of election in November next. He said this,
the day of election is not expense.

It seems that Stanton has despaired of Cass's rising from the depth he spoke of in 1848, and so he has gone down to keep him company. The impetus of the fall has carried him still farther down, for he appears to be looking up to Cass, and we think he ought, for Stanton is irretrievably sunken in the sea of infamy.

In the Northern Citizen, an influential Democratic paper printed at Jamestown, in Western New York, thus announces the result:

'The telegraph announces, that, at the Democratic Convention held at Baltimore, last week, Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was nominated for President, and William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President.

scribed the Democratic Ratification meeting in the Park, and by adjournment at Tammany Hall, in its We have no hesitancy about our future course of true light, as a 'tremendous monster meeting.' Just action. Guided by duty rather than expediency, our rees, Barnourners, Free Soliers, apostate Abolitionists, all mingled and commingled—huzzaing for Pierce and King, for the Fugitive Slave Act, &c.—
Think of Dix a.d Van Buren in such company, joining in the frantic cry, that 'the war with Mexico... was a just and necessary war on our part; that 'all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to indangerous consequences; and that they 'will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included. Think of Stanton, who seats here—I have been sitting here listening to because of the people, and ought of the people, and to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions. Poor Stanton! how art thou fallen!

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM -- THE MIS-SION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

gentleman who had addressed them was the Demoratic candidate for Governor of Indiana; the second
was from Tennessee. They liked this nominationsold they, and so did he., and so did he.,

ranks better understand the nature and justice of our cause. We well remember his withering denunciations of the treachery of Gen. Cass in 1848, and his scathing examination of that gentleman's character in a series of articles in the Liberty Press. He staid with the Barnburners, and with them united with the Hunkers in 1849. They put him into the New York Senate, and he was satisfied. Our old lecturer tells the Tammany boys that he likes the nomination of Pierce and King. 'If Gen. Pierce was not known, thank God they would make him known in November next, from the pine forests of Maine to the golden regions of California,' &c., &c. This Stanton said it's that Cass, 'by years of patient exertion, might rise as high as the contempt of an honorable man.' Now hear him in Tammany:—

because it might come with a better grace than from any of those who had supported him in 1848; but the issue was past and gone.

burner Democrats of Relation from remnant' refuse to bow down to the Dough and Slavery' image that has just been set up at Baltimore. The Northern Citizen, an influential Democratic at Langetown in Western New

of infamy.

A CONTEMPTIBLE ADVENTURER. It is generally conceded about here, that Henry B. Stauton has proved himself to be the meanest dog of the age. We trust that in case by any unforeseen calamity Pierce should be chosen, Stanton may not get the office which he has debased himself to obtain. The political rot has spread extensively among the New York Barnburners. Poor souls, let them die!—Essex Co. Freeman. be with a glorious minority; but this circumstance the with a glorious minority; but this circumstance the with a glorious minority; but this circumstance the minority is the may make the minority in the may make the minority is the may make the minority.

contemplate the scene, and view the patriots in just path is clear before us. We never desire to interfere taposition—Dickinson and Marcy, par nobile fraturity, Dix, Van Buren, Stanton, and Mike Walsh, O'Connor, Rynders! A monster meeting truly! Hunkers, Barnburners, Free Soilers, apostate Abolition-mountainers, we, unpopular as it may seem, shall prominations, we, unpopular as it may seem, shall prominations, we, unpopular as it may seem, shall pro-

RANTOUL ON AGITATION. Extracts from a Speech of Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr.

de to in- of Massachusetts, on the Tariff, the Baltimore Demoduce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery
. are calculated to lead to the most alarming and ered in the U.S. House of Representatives. June 11. ered in the U. S. House of Representatives, June 11, 1852:

diminishes 'the happiness of the people,' and ought distracted country!' That has been the cry. We not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.' Poor Stanton! how art thou fallen! I am credibly informed that, after one of these ratification meetings, a distinguished Hunker and an esteemed Free-Soiler paired off, and most lovingly here on the following Monday, and the first greeting slept together—both sober!—[Correspondent of an that I received upon this floor, before we went into exchange paper. quietly, as I generally do, being a quiet and peacea-ble man, was a denunciation of myself individually, by a member from the South, [Mr. Mead, of Vir-SION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The New Hampshire Independent Democrat copies the atrocious 'platform' resolutions adopted by the National Democratic (alias Demonic) Convention at Baltimore, and adds—

Above is the famous 'Baltimore Platform' for the year 1852. Upon that Platform the party styling itself 'the Democratic party of the Union,' has planted itself for the coming Presidential campaign. The self 'the Democratic party of the Union,' has planted itself for the coming Presidential campaign. The first of these three resolutions is an old plank inserted as long ago as 1840. The last two are bran-new. Altogether, they present a tableau of principles as highly seasoned with despotism as any despot could desire. As such, we ask for them the careful examination of every friend of free principles, free discussion, and free government.

By this Platform the Fugitive Slave Law, which denies to a man, what the Common Law and the Constitution both guarantee to a dog or horse, is invested with the sucredness and intangibility of the Constitution. A statute enactment which denies a Trial by Jury in cases involving rights dearer than life, is declared unalterable; and the faith of the Democratic Party' is solemnly pledged, that, no matter what wrongs and oppressions may hereafter exist under its administration, it 'cannot, with fidelity' to the Constitution, be either 'repealed or so chang-

Well, Sir, after sitting quiet so long, disposed to leave to abler hands the work I am about to undertake, I am at last singled out in such a manner, that I cannot, as a man of honor, sit down any longer.— I am compelled to speak by a necessity which I cannot, as a man of honor, sit down any longer.—
I am compelled to speak by a necessity which I cannot avoid, without the imputation of cowardice, and, as I think, a justly deserved imputation of cowardice, if I should remain quiet. That is my position.
I speak, not because I desire it, but because the men who say, 'Put an end to agitation' compel me to speak, and will not allow me to remain silent. That is the reason why I intend at present to discuss this question.

question.

I said, Sir, that these taunts and sneers came from the South, but sometimes they came from gentlemen who happened to be born in the North. By what mysterious dispensation of Providence it happened that they were born there, it is not for me to conjecture. Why, there comes here from a district represented in the last Congress by an Abolitionist—an Abolitionist elected by the votes of the gentleman's friends—a young stripling, Hon. Colin M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, who undertook to introduce Benedict Arnold as a subject of took to introduce Benedict Arnold as a subject of omparison on this floor.

Well, Sir, if Benedict Arnold is to be compared

Well, Sir, if Benedict Arnold is to be compared to members of this House, I, for one, claim the liberty to select the member with whom the comparison is to be made. Benedict Arnold, if I recollect aright, was born and brought up in Connecticut, and not in Massachusetts. He was a young gen!leman of geat promise—a gentleman from whom his friends expected something very magnificent, supposing him to be just the man fitted to rise in the world—a man troubled with no scruples. They were very seriously disappointed in that expectation. Benedict Arnold spostatized from the cause of freedom to the cause of slavery, if I have read his history aright. His efforts against slavery did him honor. Ambition rivetted about his neck the collar of slavery, and he was danned to eternal infamy.—Well, Sir, when gentlemen from Connecticut choose Well, Sir, when gentlemen from Connecticut choose to make comparisons of that sort, let them read this history carefully, and see where a parallel will run; and not jump to find a parallel where there is nothing but a contrast. But, Sir, (and that is my excuse for occupying the attention of the committee) events have recently transpired, which are perfectly well known to every member of the committee, and there-fore not necessary to be recapitulated in detail at present, which have singled me out, and made it my duty to explain my position. I am about to speak of this process of putting an end to agitation, so wisely conceived by those gentlemen, who must know, if they are sane men, they produce agitation by the course they present.

by the course they pursue.

Sir, when six and a half millions of white men in the South attempt to control the feelings, opinions, judgments, and consciences of thirteen and a balf millions of white men in the North—when that process is attempted, and when they undertake to drive it through by threats, by force, and by all those appliances which make men revolt against their dictation, they must understand that they have to do with the descendants of the men who commenced and who fought through the American Revolution, and whose characters have not materially changed—
those of them who stay at home—however much
those who come here may be corrupted by the influences which surround them here—I say those who
remain at home have not very much departed from
their original character. I allude to the circumstances which recently occurred at Baltimore, as my reason for addressing the committee at this time. Sir, I was unanimously elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention by ballot, and on the first ballot, in the fullest convention that has been held in my district for many years—a conven-tion regularly called, according to the uniform usage in Massachusetts for the last twenty-five or thirty years. I was sent there to represent five thousand years. I was seat there to represent five thousand Democrats, who act with the party in its regular organization. The convention thought proper to dis-franchise my district—the only Democratic district in Massachusetts—and thought proper thereby to insult, not merely that district, but the sovereign State of Massachusetts, which was shorn of her proportionate share of representation in the convenby that proceeding.

They then thought proper to go on and take measures for the union of the Democratic party. Is any one Democrat in Massachusetts bound by what you do in such a convention? I speak not of the course which those Democrats may think proper to take. That is a matter for them to determine. But I ask if any one Democrat in the State of Massachusetts is not one proper and one produce are defined. setts is under any obligation growing out of the proceedings of a convention in which the State of Massachusetts was deprived of her proportionate number of delegates elected by her choice? That is a question for the Department of the Proportion Party to consider, and question for the Democratic party to consider, and for the Democrats of Massachusetts to consider.

As to the district which has been thus disfranchised, why, sir, if there is a district in the United States, from the Madawaska to the Rio Grande-if there is a district from Massachusetts bay to San francisco that is, and ought to be Democratic, it is the district that I represent; and I should like to compare its history with the history of any other district represented by any other individual upon this

Sir, in my district is that glorious old town of Marblehead. Elbridge Gerry, coming from the town of Marblehead, was the chairman of the com-mittee that reported the resolutions of the 30th of April, 1783, giving the power to regulate commerce to the Government of the nation—the resolutions that laid the foundation of your Federal Union. It that laid the foundation of your Federal Union. It was a citizen of my own native town of Beverly, and a native of my own district, Nathan Dane, who was chairman of the committee that reported the resolves of the 21st of February, 1787, for calling the Federal convention at Philadelphia—the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States; and that same Nathan Dane, of that same town of Beverly, was the same who drew up the ordinance of 1787, which gave freedom to the broad territory of 1787, which gave freedom to the broad territory northwest of the Ohio.

Well, Sir, if I stopped there, I think I should have made out a list of claims for my district, which it would not be very easy to surpass. But, Sir, the it would not be very easy to surpass. But, Sir, the first resistance to the power of Great Britain in the it would not be very easy to surpass. But, Sir, the first resistance to the power of Great Britain in the revolutionary struggle was in the town of Danvers— a town in my district, and which adjoins my own. On the 26th of February, 1775, before the battle of Lexington, that which was done at Lexington and Concord was attempted to be done at Danvers. The British troops marched upon the town to seize the arsenals and stores of the Americans, but they were turned back. They were met by a collection of the farmers and mechanics of Salem, Beverly, and Danvers, so strong that Col. Leslie, who commanded the British troops, turned back discomfited from his purpose, knowing that, unless he did so, he and his party would be made prisoners-of-war. Danvers, far distant from Concord, and in a different county, had more men killed in the Concord fight than any other town after the morning massacre. Beverly, my native town, sent her sons further than any other town on the 19th of April, 1775, to strike in the first battle for liberty; and I have seen the garment, stained with his blood, in which he was killed on that

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his life's blood in that great war against slavery, crying, as Lawronce afterwards cried, 'Don' give up the ship,' was Captain Mugford, of Marblehead, on the 19th of May, 1775.

There is the material out of which to form a Democratic Congressional district. It is a district that has bright revolutionary glory—historical glory thickly, clustered around it. It is not to me that the insult has been offered, but it is to that district which I have described to you. I have described to you. Why, I ask, is it that this insult has been offered?

It is simply because, as I told the committee who examined that case, when they asked me if I would pledge myself beforehand to agree to the resolutions which might be adopted by that convention, 'I do my own thinking, and do not allow any convention to do it for me. That is the reason. Well, now, do gentlemen suppose there are not some millions of white persons at the North, who do their own thinking, as well as myself? If they suppose any such thing, they are grievously mistaken, and by such thing, they are grievously mistaken, and by and by the consequence of that mistake will begin to appear, a little more clearly than they now appear. It is because I determined to think for myself, and adhered to that determination, upon a great question of constitutional law; and thought it a duty incumbent upon me to avow the conclusions at which I had

From the Cleveland True Democrat.

THE BROADEST PLATFORM VET.

Narrowness is the chief objection we have heard urged against platforms, whether in politics or in religion. But Daniel Webster, when recently permited to re-enter Fancuil Hall, proposed a platform of such magnificent breadth, that we see not why the three worlds may not stand on it, though it is very modestly offered for the acceptance of only 'all the country.' Here it is:

"I propose to you, and to my fellow citizens throughout all the country to day, no new platform but the platform of my life and character."

And here are some of the planks forming the wonderful mosaic of that tri-cosmopolitan platform:

Mr. Webster's early Plymouth speech, hurling vengeance against those who should intermit their of the slave trade; and his especial eftain the sanctity of that traffic. His speech to arouse his constituents to help free the Greeks; and his speech turging them to 'conquer' their 'prejudices' against kidnapping Americans. His Faneuil Hall speech in behalf of Free Trade; and never so many subsequent speeches for the prohibition of such trade. His speeches, first against, and then for, and finally against, a National Bank. His exhortations to the young men of Massachusetts to establish a 'North;' and his speeches against establishing a 'North.' His Senatorial speech praising Massachusetts' legislative remonstrances against Southern aggressions; and his Senatorial speech blowing her up for that same legislation. His Long Island, bullying, horse-back speech, full of drunken sublimity, in the Harrison campaign; and his speech to the Ladies at Richmond, commending a scrupulous observance of 'the commandments,' as well in politics as elsewhere. His Marshfield speech against 'Old Zach,' declaring his nomination was not fit to-be made; and his Bridge water speech calling upon all the people to support that nomination 'with alacrity.' His Boston speech full of Native-Americanism; and his Buffalo speech bubbling o'er with admiration for our noble foreign Such is 'the platform of my life and character,'

politically considered. And said we not truly, that this is 'the broadest platform yet?

From the Essex County Freeman. VOTE FOR SLAVERY!

Or, in other words, vote for Pierce and King. There is no difference. To vote for Pierce and with a single same idea in his head, doubt this? O course not. Every man in Massachusetts knows that to vote for Pierce and King is to vote for slavery. Pierce has always ranked himself among the most desperate of the old hunkers. He has always opposed every liberal and progressive movement, that had any air of freedom about it.

'The God that made New Hampshire Taunted the lofty land with little men. I found by thee, O rushing Contocook! The jackals of all the negro-holder.'

So sings Ralph Waldo Emerson-not very musically perhaps, but very truly-and Pierce has always been upheld in New-Hampshire by just those 'little men' described—men with little souls—whose highest ambition has been to be 'the jackals of the holder. And now that they have placed Pierce upon the man-hunting platform manufactured at Baltimore, said 'jackals' are in hopes, with the aid of the 'negro-holders,' to elevate him into the seat once occupied by that true democrat, and therefore hater of slavery, Thomas Jefferson.

Pierce has proved his devotion to slavery in ti past, by opposing every anti-slavery measure, of whatever kind, without regard to its propriety, reasonableness, or constitutionality. He made war against the sacred right of petition. He was on the side of Slavery Extension. He tried to smother and kill John P. Hale, because he was so manly, spirited and decent as to throw off the voke of the slave pol iticians. He caused the repudiation of John Atwood, because he was too democratic to serve the corrupt purpose of the old Hunker clique in New Hampshire. So Pierce's antecedents are all bad. As for his associate on the ticket, King, it is

enough to mention, that he is so intensely Southern. sectional and pro-slavery, that even the compromises are not bad enough to suithim. The Fugitive Slave Law, that monster of iniquity, comes short of his

Besides being thus pledged to slavery by their personal associations, and past political career, Pierce and King are presented to the people as the exponents of principles which, as set forth in the Baltimore platform, are as odious and execrable as have ever been proclaimed. We can never consent to speak in any other terms than those of contemp and abhorrence of a platform which includes the perpetuity of the Fugitive Slave Law, and no more discussion of the slave question. When we allow a padlock to be put on our lips, and turn slave-catchfor Southern nabobs, then we may go for Pierce and the man-hunter King, and no Free Discussion. But if we ever go down to that dead level, we shall certainly cease to call ourselves Democrats, and pre-fer to be called by some name more suitable to a ser-vile and abject tool of the Slave Power.

From Frederick Douglass' Paper. PRINCE JOHN AND H. B. STANTON.

Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help.' Next to the advantage derived from knowing who are our friends, and who are entitled to our confidence, is that derived from knowing, beyond all question, who are our real

Of all stabs, save us from those which are made by the hands of professed friends; they are deadlier, by the hands of professed friends; they are deadlier, more grievous and shocking, than the assaults of an open foe. Malign and atrocious as were the repeated attacks of John C. Calhoun, upon the anti-slavery movement during his life-time, they were comparatively innocuous; for he was an open foe. He did not profess to believe in liberty with his lips, and yet build up slavery with his hands. His hands and line moved together. His was not the spacking misyet build up stavery with its manas. His hands and lips moved together. His was not the sneaking, mis-erable policy, which crawled up upon the defence-less negro in the name of philanthropy, to stab him ander the fifth rib, nor need we say, just now, whose

bas been the fate of the anti-slavery cause to have to grapple mainly with secret foes. Its history is marred all along, with treachery and betrayals,— Masked with fair seeming professions, ambitious menhave, at different stages of the anti-slavery movement, sought to ingratiate themselves with the cer friends of the cause, for selfish and other ba ends. It is to be deeply regretted that they have too often succeeded. They have run well for a season, often succeeding the confidence of a sufficient number of freedom's advocates to make them available and influential with the pro-slavery parties, and they have nors and emoluments, basely sold themselves for leaving their betrayed and bewildered victims to share the disgrace and shame of their apostacy, or to find their way back, as best they may, to the path of duty from which they have been seduced by the

press for the severest casting.

He knows his master's will—none better than he. Have not all our hills and valleys rung with his eloquent denunciation of the slaveholding national parties? When did slaveholding national parties? the slaveholding national parties? When did slavery look so dark and hellish, or the Democratic party so satanic, as when the said Stanton held them up to public view? He knows all, and more

than we, for he was an advocate of our cause be-fore we had flung off the chains that bound as in slavery. He has been the superintendent of every movement (since he gained a position with the abo-litionists of this country) to relax and destroy the vitality of its principles, testimonies and measures.— In '39, he sought to cut the throat of the Liberator, and to silence the voice of William Lloyd Garrison, with a view to make himself strong with the churches and ministers of New England. In this, he muses and ministers of New England. In this, he mis-erably failed. The favor he sought for was not ob-tained, and the object he aimed at was not accom-plished. Still he maintained a distinguished position in the Liberty party. He had eloquence and indus-try in abundance, and did many good things. Up to the Buffalo Convention in 1848, when, in company with Joshua Leavitt, and other celebrated leaders with Joshua Leavitt, and other celebrated leaders of that party, he handed the Liberty Party over to the guidance of Martin Van Buren and Benjamin F. Butler; leaving only a remnant of three thousand out of seventy thousand, who refused 'to bow the knee to Baal.'

For all this, however, there was some excuse.— There did appear to be a determination, in the Buffalo Convention, to make a stand against the slave power of the nation. It was a mighty gathering in numbers, and in the spirit that seemed to animate it, and gave promise of important anti-slavery results. now ever, turned out wretchedly in this State.—

'Barnburners' got control of the movement; next step was to effect a reconciliation between the 'Barnburners' and the 'old Hunkers.' The high priests of this reconciliation were H. B. Stanton and John Van Buren.

the landing of Stanton and Van Buren upon the ly solicited-the day and the occasion being most ap infamous platform of the Baltimore Democratic Con- propriately theirs, to be used efficiently for the advent in his speech at the ratification meeting in Tamma- ed throughout ALL the land, unto ALL the inhabitant

platform, and he would not stop to inquire under what vote, or under what influence, it was adopted: but he would say that he most unqualifiedly approved of the platform for this election, (cheers,) and would taithfully and cordially stand upon it. He would taithfully and cordially stand upon it. He was prepared to stand with the South on the adoption of all the laws of Congress, including even the

' For this election ?' Could the devil himself ask n this? What wants he of us, but present? This, in Mr. Van Buren, is a soft bed thrown out to break his fall. But it won't do. thrown out to break his fall. But it work to before this declaration, he has written himself down, 'before the occasion are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garri-all Israel and the sun,' a traitor to human liberty—a son, Edmund Quincy, Parker Pillsbury, Abby K. Foswily demagogue, to be shunned and detested by ev-ery lover of justice and of sound political morality. The spell is broken, the deception has vanished, and the power of Van Buren and Stanton to mislead an-ti-slavery voters is ended. The lesson is full of instruction, not only to Liberty Party men who have, roughout, maintained their consistency and integ y: but to those who, in an evil hour, from a desire to obtain a partial end, lowered their platform to accommodate such short-legged gentlemen as were unable, otherwise, to mount it. If they are now true to themselves, the Free Soilers will again rally round the standard of Liberty Party; re-affirm its princi-ples; nail its banner to their mast-heads, and resolve, anew, never to give up the ship until all the powers of the Constitution and laws have been exercised for the utter extirpation of slavery from this

The following gentlemen have been appointed, by

An acknowledgment of past mistakes may be ore trial to that pride which is so natural to us all. Yet, how much more noble is such a course than that which could justify or cover up the past, by con-Sprague, Philander Shaw, Samuel Dyer, M. H. Pool, structing a new party, instead of returning to the old path. Whatever else may be done, we have too old path. Whatever else may be done, we have too much faith in the Free Soilers generally to believe that they will follow Messrs, Stanton and Van Buren in the piratical and slave-hunting expedition upor which they have set out.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Cleveland True Democrat (a free soil demo

Every paper of the Barnburners hurrahs over his by the presence of many of our co-laborers coming nomination. Tis strange! When the South sees from a distance of five or ten miles, in various direcsuch 'yielding,' is it surprising that it should threat-en nullification, secession, or what not? Is it not rising with every emergency. Mr. Slade gave a most natural that they should consider the North a coward.

pro-slavery than the nominee of the Democracy.— into the kingdom of heaven, which was thoroughly the being and the kingdom of heaven, which was thoroughly animated by the living spirit of reform, and imbued shire, and has done all he could to arm the South with a divine love for suffering humanity universally. With him the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood Free Soil. Yet this able and leading Barnburner of Mankind are not mere theological abstractions, but press, with all like it, rallies to his support!

al Convention disturb the Post. It is not binding, it says. What folly! What mockery of justice! It is as binding, unless repudiated, as a creed can be upon any party. But let us be patient! The country, we trust, will not always tolerate this servility,

SERVILITY SHOWING ITSELF.

In the New Hampshire House of Representa tives, last Friday, a bill to repeal the act of 1846, for-bidding police officers in that State to officiate in the surrender of fugitive slaves, and the use of jails for their detention, was passed to a third reading, and comes up on the question of its final passage tomorrow [Tuesday.] This is done to show how grateful the New Hampshire Democracy are that the South should grant them even the picking of so poor a hone as the annimation of Frank Pierce. poor a bone as the nomination of Frank Pierce.—
We suppose old Hunkerism in that State will get on difference aviets between a mere clergyman, employed tive Slave Law, that New Hampshire never was the birth-place nor residence of an 'abolition fanatic.'

The act proposed to be repealed has been an eyesore to the Hunkers of the Granite State ever since it was passed, although we believe some forty of them voted for it, among whom was Samuel Butter-field, the father of the editor of the N. H. Patriot, and American.

From the Cincinnati Christian Press.

A PRISON PREFERRED TO SLAVERY.

vessel, and made his way to land.

The next day, the Captain took James with a warrant for stealing the boat and other things. He charged him with other articles, lest he would not be committed for the boat alone. A bill was found, and he was cast into jail. But before the trial came off, the master being informed was present, and claimed him as his slave, and offered to relieve the U.S. Constitution—the insanity of attempting to recessel, and made his way to land.

What a sad thought, [says Wendell Phillips,

But the sequel of this story is yet to be told. The master had cut the notches, and knew that on the 14th of May, James would have served out his time in the

prison. He was on the ground with his posse-comitatus of constables and commissioners ready to dhis bidding, backed by the United States army and navy, to seize James as soon as the door of his ce should be opened, and 'save the Union.' But while the master was drinking his char agne, and smoking his segars, waiting for the 14

lly come, the Vigilance Committee of New York sent Dr. Pennington to the Governor on the 13th with a petition from Judge Jay and others to pardon the criminal [?] which was granted.

When the master entered the prison the next day,

When the instruction had gone.

What a comment upon slavery is here! A man prefers incarceration in the cold dark prison, to the

blessings of the 'peculiar institution.'
Yours for Righteousness,

The Liberator

BOSTON, JUNE 25, 1852.

PREEDOM'S GRAND AND TRUE CELE BRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Antiand Liberty Party men became confounded with them, Stanton all the while leading the way. The Slavery Society announce to the unwearied friends of soil, that the FOURTH OF JULY will be consecrated by the Society, as hitherto, by a Mass CELEBRATION in the beautiful Grove at Abington, at which their pres Finallyt the last scene in this eventful history is ence, from the various sections of the State, is strong John Van Buren is reported to have said of that glorious day when 'liberty shall be proclaimthereof.

As the 4th of July, this year, occurs on Sur day, the celebration will take place on MONDAY, the 5th.

A special train of cars will leave the Old Colo friends in Essex, Middlesex and Worcester counties to reach the city by the earliest trains, in season for the excursion. Returning, the train from Abington will leave so as to arrive in Boston as early as 7, P. M. I Among the speakers expected to be present of ter, Miss Sailie Holley, (of Rochester, N. Y.) Chas.

L. Remond, and Nathaniel H. Whiting. Should the weather prove unpropitious for a sembling in the Grove, the meetings will be held in the Town Hall, immediately adjacent to the Grove. The fare, by special train, will be half price but, to ensure this, one hundred passengers are need essary. As many as intend going from Boston and the vicinity, are requested to leave their names at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, seasonably. The half fare arrangement will extend to passengers from

The following gentlemen have been appointed, by the Board, the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration :- Francis Jackson, Samuel May, Jr.,

FRANCIS JACKSON. President. EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AT FOXBORO'. A very kind invitation hav ing been extended to us by the pastor of the Universalist Church in Foxboro', Rev. H. SLADE, to occupy his pulpit twice on Sunday, 13th instant, to plead the cratic paper.) is shocked at the Baltimore platform, cause of the millions who are held in captivity at the and pronounces that part of it which relates to the South, we thankfully accepted it. To us, the visit South, we thankfully accepted it. To us, the visit Compromise as basely servile to the slave power, and a damning treachery to freedom. The Demo-The N. Y. Evening Post is out for Gen. Pierce! larger than we anticipated, as we were strengthened cept your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness 'No Hunker, in all Christendom, could be more of the Scribes and pharisees, ye shall in no wise enter vital truths, to be proclaimed and exemplified after the Nor does the platform of the Democratic Nation- manner of Him who 'came to seek and to save that

A PULPIT ABDIEL .- The excellent letter from Canastota, on our last page, is from the independent occunor sustain parties or papers that uphold or practise pant of a free pulpit in that place, who is neither shamed nor afraid to declare what he regards as 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' lead where it may. To that pulpit the noble George THOMPSON, of England, was most cordially welcomed by Mr. STICKNEY and his people; and a very kind reception he experienced at their hands. We were also cordially invited to accompany him at the same time, but were too ill to do so. At some future day we hope its, knees and solemnly swear by its idol, the Fugi-

On Saturday evening, and Sunday afternoon ol, and evening, 19th and 20th inst., we attended the annual now a member of the Governor's Council.—Lowell meeting of the Worcester County (South) A S. Society, which was held in the beautiful and spaciou Horticultural Hali, at Worcester, and the official re port of the proceedings of which may be found in a subsequent column. Notwithstanding a very limit-'It is just possible that the floor of the State's Pris-on may have a magic charm in it, that may save the fugitive, if he can once entitle himself to a place in there'- "Readel Politics". See the fith. there.' - Wendell Phillips's Speech at the Anniversary of carnest, solemn and impressive. The speakers were Miss Sallie Holley, of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. Wil-There was quite an excitement in some parts of ham B. Stone, and his sister, Miss Lucy Stone, of the city of New York to-day, (May 14,) by the news West Brookfield, and the Editor of the Liberator. It that a slave had escaped, and was wending his way to the land of freedom. The circumstances, as 1 while assembly in Massachusetts. It would be su-Snowden es. public assembly in Massachusetts. It would be sulearned them, are these: James P. Snowden escaped from Maryland in April, 1849. He hired himperfluous for us to add any thing to the well-merited
perfluous for us to add any thing to the well-merited self on board of a vessel that run between Provi- eulogium bestowed upon her efforts, on the occasion dence and Albany. For some reason, the Captain had decided to go South with his vessel. James, ascertaining this fact, concluded that he would prefer to stay at the North. He was nrged to go; but the palmetto groves and sunny South had no charms for The Captain, however, determined that he slave, one that appeals most strongly to the conuld go, and kept him on board the vessel, an science and the heart. A daughter of the lamenter chored out in the harbor, while he stopped a short time at New York. James, however, watched his opportunity, and borrowed the boat belonging to the moral courage, the highest religious reverence with-

fidelity to their fiendish system of slavery, on the part of the people of the North, is the sole bond which holds the republic together-all demonstrate how vital and incorruptible is the position maintained by the American Anti-Slavery Society, of 'no Union with Slaveholders, religiously or governmentally.

Resolved, That if a system which utterly annih

ates the marriage institution, and legalizes incest, fornication, adultery and rape, on a wholesale scale, is compatible with Christianity; then were the inhabit ants of Sodom and Gomorrah a Christian people.-That if a system which gives over to unrestrained outrage and plun der millions of our fellow-creatures, is n accordance with the teachings of the Bible; ther in the same volume may all pirates find an unlimited license for their deeds. That if a system that trans forms into beasts and marketable commodities men women and children, is compatible with the worship of God; then there is not, and never has been, such thing as idolatry known among the human race.

Resolved, That slavery was accurately defined by the revered John Wesley as 'the sum of all villanies, and 'American slavery as the vilest ever seen beneath the sun ;'-therefore,

Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise is preeminently a Christian enterprise; and that those who refuse to give it their cordial support, are not the fol-

Whereas, both the National Whig and Democratic Conventions, at Baltimore, have entered into a diabolical covenant, in behalf of their respective parties, tha they will resist every attempt to repeal or essentially modify that most barbarous and revolting enactment, the Fugitive Slave Law; that they will henceforth give no countenance whatever, either in Congress or out of it, to any effort or proposition for the abolition slavery, or to prevent its unlimited extension, but will exert themselves to suppress all discussion of the subject, and thereby seek to eternize a vast system of inparalleled villany, pollution, oppression and soulmurder; therefore,
Resolved, That to those conclaves of daring cor

spirators against the supremacy of God and the equality of mankind is singularly applicable this language of the prophet- Wherefore, hear the word of the Lord, ye scornful men that rule this people : Because ve have said. We have made a covenant with death and with hell are we at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not comanto us; for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves: therefore, thus saith the Lord God, Judgment will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding-place; and your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand. . . . Wo to the rebellious children, said the Lord, that take counsel, but not of me; and that cover with covering, but not of my Spirit, that they may addesin to sin; that go down into Egypt, and have not asked at my mouth, to strengthen themselves in the strength of Pharaoh, and to trust in the shadow of Egypt; therefore shall the strength of Pharaoh be your shame, and the trust in the shadow of Egypt your confusion :- for the Egyptians are men, and not God; and their horses flesh, and not spirit. When the Lord shall stretch out his hand, both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they shall all fail together.'

Resolved, That of the Conventions alluded to, it is to be affirmed, in the language of another prophet-They be all adulterers, assemblies of treacherous men; and they bend their ongues for lies, but are not valiant for the truth; they proceed from evil to evil. and they weary themselves to commit iniquity; they lay wait, as he that setteth snares; they set a trap, they catch men; they are waxen fat, they shine; yea, they overpass the deeds of the wicked; they are not ashamed when they commit abomination, neither can they blush.

Resolved, That, openly committed as are the two great political parties in the land, with their Presidential candidates, against God and his governmentagainst the cause of more than three millions of their enslaved countrymen, and through them the cause of human liberty throughout the world-against every principle of justice, honesty, mercy, and righteousness-it is as morally impossible for any man to be identified with them, or to vote for any of their candidates for the Presidency, and not reveal himself to be in religion a dissembler, in morals a profligate, as pertaining to suffering humanity a ruffian,-as it was for those who bowed down and worshipped the golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzar to have been, at the e time, the servants of the Most High God.

agitate and convulse the whole country, more and more; instead of suppressing the kindling flames of liberty, will only be as fresh fuel to the fire; instead of strengthening, will effectually help to subvert the monstrous system of slavery; instead of discourag- of Union Whigs of the United States. ing, will certainly stimulate the friends of the antislavery cause to strike heavier blows and make greater sacrifices in its behalf.

Resolved, That nothing is settled by these 'Com promises' but the transcendant villany of those by whom they were adopted, or who give to them their

GEN. SCOTT THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY!

A DANIEL come to judgment - yea, a DANIEL, and tried, sentenced, and sun marily executed ! VERILY, HE HAS HIS REWARD. YOU THAT HAVE TEARS, PREPARE TO SHED THEM NOW.

'The die is cast.' The expectation of the Great Apostate and Chief Northern Slave Hunter perishes forever! Daniel Webster is never to reach the Presidency of the United States-that station, for the attainment of which, he has sacrificed honor, justice, very controversy? In the language of Daniel We manhood, a vast reputation, the plaudits of posterity, and all that is precious in liberty or glorious in the destiny of mankind! So utterly has he been aban-

- 'So round and round we run, And ever the right comes upperm And ever is justice done!'

'The die is cast.' After fifty-three ballotings, the Whig National Convention of Baltimore determined on the last balloting that Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT should be the Whig candidate for the Presidency, by the following result :-

Maine 8 Scott; New Hampshire 5 Scott; Vermont 5 Scott; Mass. 11 Webster, 2 Scott; Rhode Island 1 Webster, 3 Scott; Conn. 1 Webster, 3 Fillmore, 2 Scott; New York 1 Webster, 7 Fillmore, 25 Scott; New Jersey 7 Scott; Penn. 27 Scott; Del. 1 Scott; Maryland 8 Fillmore; Virginia 6 Fillmore, 8 Scott; North Carolina 10 Fillmore; South Csrolina 8 Fillmore; Georgia 10 Fillmore; Ala. 9 Fillmore; Miss. 7 Fillmore; Louisiana 6 Fillmore; Ohio 23 Scott, Kettack, 11 Fillmore. lina 8 Fillmore; Georgia 10 Fillmore; Ala. 9 Fillmore; Miss. 7 Fillmore; Louisiana 6 Fillmore; Ohio 23 Scott; Kentucky 11 Fillmore, 1 Crittenden; Tennessee 3 Scott, 9 Fillmore; Indiana 13 Scott; Florida 11 Scott; Missouri 6 Fillmore, 3 Scott; Arkanasa 4 Fillmore; Michigan 6 Scott; Florida 3 Fillmore; Texas 4 Fillmore; Iowa 3 Fillmore, 1 Scott; Wissouri 1 Scott, 4 Webster; California 3 Scott, 1 Webster. Total.—Webster 21; Fillmore 112; Scott 169.

The average vote for the three competitors, during fifty-two ballotings, was about the following :-Scott, 134-Fillmore, 133-Webster, 29!!!

oncile liberty and slavery in one compact-the ground | On the second ballot, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of unanimously occupied by the Southern enslavers, that North Carolins, the present Secretary of the Navy, was unanimously chosen as the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Before these nomination were made-

Mr. Ashmun rose and said-I have been instructe Mr. Ashmun rose and said—I have been instructed by the committee of one from each State, who were charged with the duty of reporting to this Convention a series of resolutions, to present a report which I hold in my hand, and I beg leave to say, that after much deliberation, conducted with the kindest and most conciliating spirit, the report has been adopted with very great, although not entire, unanimity. (Applause.) And, Sir, by the leave of the Chair, I will owing to the hasty manner in which the resolu-(Appliance.) And, our, by the leave of the Chair, I will, owing to the hasty manner in which the resolutions have been drawn up, take a position in front of the chair, and read the resolutions which I have been instructed to present,

Mr. Ashmun then took a position near the President's chair, and read the resolutions, as follows:—

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self government, and their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as their political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which, their netical covariants. their national organization as a party was effected:

1st. The Government of the United States is of limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and

such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2d. The State Government should be held secure their reserved rights, and the General Govern ustained in its constitutional power, and that the Juion should be preserved and watched over as the salladium of our liberties. 3d. That while struggling freedom everywhere en-

lists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of this Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances seeping ourselves free from all entanging alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own stand upon foreign ground—that our mission, as a republic, is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4th. That, as the people make and control the government, they should obey the constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect; and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

reign powers.

5th. Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports and not from direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all

parts of the country.
6th. The Constitution vests in Congress the power
to open and repair harbors, and remove obstruction
from navigable rivers, whenever such improvement are necessary for the protection and facility of con merce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

rheral in their character.

7th. The Federal and State Governments are part of one system, alike necessary for the common pro perity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, State, and individual welfare.

8th. That the series of resolutions known as the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave Law, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and sub-stance—a final settlement—of the dangerous and ex-citing subjects which they embrace; and so far as the Fugitive Slave Law is concerned, we will maintain the same, and insist on its strict enforcement, until e and experience shall demonstrate the necessit of future legislation against evasion or abuse, but not impairing its present efficiency; and we deprecate all future agitation of the slavery question as danger-ous to our peace; and we will discountenance all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agita ion, in Congress or out of it, whenever, wherever tain this system of measures as a policy essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity

These resolutions were first adopted by the South ern delegates on the evening preceding the opening of the Convention, and adopted by that body by arge majority, though sixty-six votes were recorded in the negative. The Whig 'platform,' therefore, is as deeply stained with blood, as that erected by the Democratic party.

During the proceedings-

There were loud cries for 'Choate,' 'Choate,' when amid the almost general call, Mr. Rufus Choate rose, and said that he did not clearly apprehend the exact terms of the last resolution, to the reading of which very anxious attention was paid, but he understood, in neral, that it affirmed the finality of the Compro-Resolved, That the adoption of the 'Compromise make, deprecating any interpolation and the subject of slavery. And if he rightly understood it, he made haste to rise, and thank God that the document made haste to rise, and thank God that the document made has to the rightly understood it, he made haste to rise, and thank God that the document made has to rise and the rise are the rise and the trines for which he had contended, in his measure at place, though circumstances were unpropitious, if Fancuil Hall, when Fancuil Hall was open—if I might judge by the cheering indications, which see to be sustained by the highest authority—as a part was a part when and Which e could recognize in the Convention. man and Whig he could recognize in the Why, he ask ed, should not this organ of the great Union party of Whigs, one of the great national parties which divides the people, but unites the Union-for he held that great national parties, when wisely and morally adininistered, are among our most efficacious instrumentalities of union—so declare? Why should not the organ make haste in a form of phraseology distince explicit and unequivocal, to declare it is the meaning Why should not this f the Convention that the agitation of slavery hence rward shall be excluded and forbidden in the na and politics of America? (Long continued ap-

plause.)
Why should we not, here and now, with all alacrity, as a party of Whigs, declare the finality of the Compromise measures—(demonstrations of applause.) Compromise measures—(emonstrations of approace.) Was there a human being who did not begin to agree, whatever he may have thought before the 7th of March, 1850, that a great necessity demanded that they should be passed at first?

He thanked God that there was courage enough to pass them, and condemn the false philanthropy and fanaticism of the day, and expaniated generally on the subject of compromises, and then asked why should we hesitate to declare in our judgment that those meas-

ster, 'Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am for that very declaration.' (Applause.)

He begged to be permitted to say, that the Democratic Convention had left the Whigs no alternative—and he thanked God that it was so—but to adopt the siduously and so basely songht to secure, that, of all the Southern delegates in the National Whig Convention, not one of them had the magnanimity to bestow a solitary ballot upon him, even as an empty compliance the secure of bestow a solitary ballot upon him, even as an empty compliment, through more than fifty ballotings! issue of slavery be drawn from the political creeds and contentions of both the great parties of the country, which would have the effect of allaying the spirit of strife, and securing the peace which we now so

richly enjoy.

Among the reasons adduced why the Compromise measures should be sustained, was one that no man of honor might go out and advocate the support of the nominee, on the ground that by his election agitation. would cease; while another should advocate his ele would cease; while another should advised tion, on the ground that agitation would be increased Would not every man having a heart in his bosom regard with contempt a Whig going into one region, and from the northern side of his mouth say no platform agitation forever—and then going into another. form agitation forever-and then going into another and blowing out of the southern side no platform but a letter in every man's breeches pocket? (Ap

Now, of that he remarked, if you love me, 'lead u Now, of that he remarked, if you love me, 'lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from that evil.'—
How much better to run up to the mast-head the flag bearing the words 'the 17th of June—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable,' and if the ship is to go down, let it to be to the music of the national anthem. Even so, I hope that all the resolutions, and more especially the eighth, concurring in the Compromise measures, will be unanimously and authoritatively adopted and promulgated by this convention of Whigs.

Mr. Choate was frequently vociferously applauded in the course of his remarks, of which the above is a

the course of his remarks, of which the above is hasty notice, written amid the heat and confusion of

O, base and servile Rufus Choate!

CLEAN HANDS.

It is with great satisfaction we publish the follow letters, fully exculpating Prof. PAIRCHILL, of Ober letters, fully exculpating a rol. raisemen, of Oberla, from a serious charge incidentally brough against his at the late New England A. S. Convention, during a at the late New Linguister of Contraction, dames a discussion relating almost exclusively to Pres. Making—a serious charge, we repeat, but not in popular of timation, not according to the recognized sta piety in the American Church, (for inheriting, holding ecty in the American Commission and selling the children of God, at property, is not deemed a criminal act either by the property, is not decined a common act conservy that body or the public at large,) but only in the july. ment of such as believe that no man was evere to be the property of another, and that slavelse ing is a heinous sin against God. As the injuries done, in this instance, to Prof. FAIRCHILD, was without design or malice, so is the very first opportunity improved to make reparation. All such mistakes are much to be regretted, while their correction is ever as occasion of unalloyed satisfaction to every upright occasion of unanaged heart. The spirit exhibited by Prof. P., is his letter to Miss Stone, is without the slightest taint of bitte ness, and worthy both of praise and imitation. We are sure that the Anti-Slavery Standard, Pennyira. nia Freeman, and the Ohio Bugle, will cheerfully a low his statements, (so honorable to Mrs. F. and to himself,) touching the slave property inherited by her, a place in their columns .- Ed. Lih.

PROF. PAIRCHILD-CORRECTION.

WEST BROOKFIELD, June 22, 1852. PRIEND GARRISON :- Will you please give the nocompanying letter, from Prof. PARCHILD, of Oberlin, a place in the Liberator? It is due to him, and to the truth.

The statements, which I am glad he is able so fully to disprove, were made to me by a theological student of Oberlin, in whose veracity I have the fullest con fidence; but who, it seems, had been misinformed, or had misunderstood the facts.

Prof. FAIRCHILD thinks I should have inquired of him as to the truth of such a 'slander,' before I made it public. The event shows that it would have been better; though, from the character of my informant I believed it, just as I should if the same statement had been made to me by Prof. FAIRCRILD himself, reiative to another. Up to that time, I had had great respect for him, and heard the statement sadly, feeling that we all need to pray, 'Lead as not into tempta tion'-for,

· Earth's best, Find but in flight their safety.'

It was not from 'ill will' towards Prof. FAIRCHILD, for I have none; nor from a desire to injure the institution with which he is connected, for I have no such desire; nor did . the excitement of the moment betray me into a mistake.' The whole subject, relative to Oberlin, was incidental; growing out of the infamous letter of President Manan, that appeared in the Glasgow Examiner. What I said was designed as added proof to that which undeniably exists, that it is not without reason that the agents of the Anti-Slavery Society find fault with the church of Oberlin. I am glad that the fact I stated is not a fact, as well for the sake of Oberlin, as for the slare's sake: for Oberlin has now, more than it can ever answer to the slave, in its fellowship of those who fellowship slaveholders.

Yours, for truth and justice,

OBERLIN, June 15th, 1852.

My FRIEND, MISS STONE: It was with surprise and sorrow that I read, in a ecent number of the Liberator, a charge brough against me, by Mr. May, on your authority and in your behalf. You seemed grieved that such a thing hould be true of any one connected with Oberlin You will, therefore, be relieved when I tell you, that, notwithstanding your 'perfectly good authority,' the

statement is utterly false. But let me ask, Miss Stone, whether, considering the relation we have sustained to each other, I had not a right to expect that you would communicate with me, in reference to such a slander, before yo took the responsibility of publicly proclaiming Fidelity to truth might require of you the exposure such a sin, but certainly, not until you had used the most simple and direct means for asce

You and I have differed in opinion on some qu tions, but I was not before aware that we had doubte each other's integrity. An idle rumor, hower plausible, would not justify either of us in assuming that the other was a hypocrite. Suspicion is a ba

counsellor; the wisdom of charity is better." The facts, so strangely perverted, are these. estate was divided among six children; the off half went to the widow. This divison could be e fected only by a public sale of the property. directed our attorney, there, to bid off at the said young slave, if my wife's share should be sufficient and forward him to Ohio at our expense. My wife's share amounted to \$425. Of this sum, \$350 were paid for a young girl, between five and six years old, and the balance, \$75, saved to pay for her transpor tion to this place, and for her support and education after she reached us. You can judge, yourself, whether it was more than adequate.

Beyond this, we have not received one farthing from the estate, and have no claim upon it. The ' two colored women' that fell to my wife never has

My first house was built by myself,-by mo which my own father gave me. The second darget and better one, as you are pleased to call it, was obtained in exchange for this, and by money which I saved myself on a salary of \$400 per year, without doing injustice to any one, and, as I hope, without meanness. Mr. Foote's suggestion, in reference contributions of students, was a misapprehension of his, though kindly meant. No such contribu tions were ever made to me personally. A society of students and Alumni made contributions college, for the payment of my yearly salary. Every dollar of their contributions was credited to the college.

The facts as above stated, are known to all my friends, and could be substantiated, if necessary, any court of justice. I have done nothing in the case to conceal—nothing to publish. The most I could do was to be just-less than this I did not think that any one acquainted with me would suspect me of doing

The Anti-Slavery Standard, by a blunder of Ed. mund Quiney, ('D. v.') makes Prof. Hudson the guilty one. You certainly will acquit kim. This misrepresentation does not affect me personally, cause I have no public reputation to sustain, and, si home, justice will be done me. It affects more, and was apparently designed to affect, the school with which I am connected.

You can decide for yourself, whether a correction is due from you. I have written to Mr. May, of Syrtcuse.* Perhaps he will make the proper carn I did not then think of writing to you; but, on further consideration, it seemed to me right that you should be informed of the facts. It would have been more agreeable to me to give the facts in answer an inquiry from yourself. Beyond these explanation to yourself and Mr. May, I shall not probably make any effort at correction.

I have not been able to believe that you were in-

fluenced by any feelings of ill-will towards meexcitement of the moment betrayed you into a take, which you would not justify upon more maray reflection. Sincerely your friend,

* Prof. Fairchild has mistaken Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, for Samuel May, Jr., the much esteemed General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

AMERICAL O HEXRY VIA DEAR HENE Core, or more tritain and I

WHO

Germany, to | and also the di public as a spe y and safety o

ce and liberty can church an Christ, and of rally used here

the meanness, and slave-hunt while gathered is personified in ner; the er. Prayer, P re-breeders. tponed for I mi-weekly ne

day, August 7,

crops of can ren, cows, c babes, from six ome as cripple ount. The -Ed. Lib. Mark the cor em, in their

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ases. Mark, a connection with the moth in this nation never called for ng fathers in loes this adv litical news Union, weekl ians, the liter

Where are th

of justice, of h

things? Get

Times, the Gla Britain and Ir Austria and R hold it up bef as a true mir olicy, the re this republic ncern, and HUMANITY Here are tw NOTICE .-

city of Lefay 1850, the blac JOHN, and a the parish of high, and abo quested to cor and take him jy 27 AVIS.-A Lafayette, con gre nomme J(Bicknel, de la pieda 11 pouce Le proprietair payer lea frais jy 27

NOTICE.— city of Lafaye 1859, the griff and says he b leans. Said a 31 years of ag The owner is perty, pay che jy 27 AVIS.-A

ville de Lafay le griffe escla a Mr. James I esclave a 5 pi pres 31 ans, et proprietaire es jv27 Read them ! ught to esc non all o e imprisoned elping slaves this practic our priests

French langs Here is anot IMPORTANT
Tas inscribed
as inscribed
as inscribed
and body and
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adelible free
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ion, moral an
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Two hundre

to Mrs. F. and i RRECTION. o, June 22, 1852, lease give the s cuild, of Oberlin. I he is able so full theological stude

ndard, Pennsylv. will cheerfully

have inquired of der,' before I made would have been he same statem tenilo himself, rel , I had had great ement sadly, feeling not into tempt

ds Prof. FAIRCH to injure the ent of the mome whole subject, re rowing out of the growing out of the in, that appeared in aid was designed ably exists, that it gents of the Antie church of Oberted is not a fact, in T the slave's sake ean ever answer to so who fellowship nd justice. LUCY STONE.

June 15th, 1852. that I read, in a charge brough authority and in d that such a thing cted with Oberlin hen I tell you, that,

good authority," hether, consider each other, I had would communic lander, before y ly proclaiming it. rou the exposure of you had used the or ascertaining the

on on some ques-hat we had doubted rumor, however of us in assumi Suspicion is a is better. d, are these. By my father-in-law's rison could be efhe property. We oid off at the sale a nuld be sufficie pense. My wife's sum, \$350 were

and six years old, for her transportaort and education e, yourself, whethcived one farthing im upon it. The

nyself,-by money he second larger ed to call it, was per year, without I hope, without on, in reference to a misapprehension No such contribually. A society of ntributions to the

rly salary. Every as credited to the known to all my , if necessary, in nothing in the case he most I could do not think that any pect me of doing. a blunder of Edequit Aim. This e personally, besustain, and, at affects more, and the school with

ther a correction is Ir. May, of Syraproper correction. to you; but, on me right that you t would have been acts in answer to these explanations ot probably make

hat you were inowards me. The

d you into a misapon more mature FAIRCHILD. Samuel J. May, of e much esteem

A. S. Society.

sting. The Methodist Episcopal Church,

red, a few weeks since, in Boston, to pray,

each, and talk of God, of Christ and his

d their solemn Conference to meet and

homage to the Pugitive Slave Law, as it

hed in Daniel Webster, its author and exethe commander-in-chief of slave-hunters.

Fancuil Hall, at the shrine of a slave-hun-

r, praise and preaching were abandoned

and hurrals for the great champion of

des. God, Christ and the Gospel were

lowing is an advertisement taken from

rely newspaper, called the Louisiana State

m, and dated 'City of Lafayette, Wednes-

7. 1850. Dear friend, read this through

en of American religion and republican-

all the crimes and atrocities indicated by it

met that, for want of room this week, the in-

the advertisement here referred to, in con-

of its great length, must be deferred to a

number of the Liberator. It offers for

settlement of an estate, a plantation, with

ndred slaves, men, women, children and

of cane, corn, &c.; also, sundry mules, horses,

m, calves, wagons, horse plows, hoes, &c.;

from sixty years old down to a single month-

the list is a curious and revolting one.]

s their relations to the religion, the govern-

Constitution, laws, and Declaration of In-

ce; and to the social condition, the public

t, and national power and character of this

What a fearful record : Two HUNDRED

men, women and children in one notice

can boys and girls.' Mark the ages; many

and sold with 'mules, horses, oxen, cows,

m. carts, wagons, plows, hoes, axes, harnesses,

m' kr. kc. Mark the names and the titles; they

m are innocent, helpless infants, but a few weeks

the old, and all unconscious of the doom to

reognized Christians and republicans have

ned them. Mark their employments and dis-

nection with the father; only in connection

s. Mark, too, that children are never mentioned

his mation know no fathers. Their fathers are

model for: and they are not considered as hav-

this advertisement present! The religious and

cal newspapers, in one half of the States of this

m, weekly go forth teeming with such and similar

tion of the country, instead of openly rebuking,

blely consive at and sanction the practice.

Get the London Advertiser, Chronicle, and

the Glasgow Argus, and all the papers of Great

and Ireland, of Paris, of France, of Prussia,

ena and Russia to publish this advertisement, and

true mirror in which the national character and

the religion, literature, and social condition of

epublic can be seen; for slavery is a national

on, and the staple commodity in the market is

Here are two other advertisements in the same pa-

OTICE - Was committed to the public jail of the

Liferette, as a runaway, on the 23d of July, a black slave man, who says his name is and says he belongs to Mr. L. Birknell, of shot St. John. Said slave is 5 feet 11 inches all alout 22 years of age. The owner is related to the come forward, prove property, pay charges, ke him away.

8. CALDWELL, Capt. N. Watch.

la paroisse St. Jean, le dis caperes 22 ans. laces de haut, est age d'apeupres 22 ans. faire est requis de retirce le dit esclave et

8. CALDWELL, Capt. de la Garde.

Labyrite, as a runaway, on the 19th July, and slave, who says his name is WILLIAM, but slave, who says his name is WILLIAM. Said slave is 5 feet 7 inches high, and about the same of the

8. CALDWELL, Capt. N. Watch.

harette, le 19 Juillet, 1850, comme marron, seize WILLIAM, qui se disant appartenir s Priker, de la Nouvelle Orleans. Le dit isids 7 pouces de haut et est age d'apeus, et a me cacatrice sur la tempe droite. Le ten tequis de le retire, at de payer les frais. S. CALDWELI, Capt. de la Garde.

althem! Two men in Jail, solely because they

it to escape from slavery to liberty. This is

galares to freedom. And on the continuance

practice depends the existence of the Repub-

th languages, many French being residents in

indred human beings, advertised and rank-

Plasts and politicians being witnesses. These

a all over the nation, in all the States. Men

oned solely for secking to be free, and for

NOTICE - Was committed to the police jail of the

ANS_A ete conduit a la geole de police de la

ANS.—A ste conduit a la prison de la ville de lésseur, comme marcon, le 23 Juillet, 1850. Ie nepa mane JOHN, se disant appartenir a Mr. L.
kissi, de la paroisse St. Jean, le dit esclave a cinq
lità il seneral.

MANNY-men, women and children.

sidil up before all classes, tyrants as well as others,

Where are the conscience, the humanity, the sense

nta; and the churches, priests and politi-

ippled, others as ruptured, and others of no

ROPE. Teleso, (Ohio,) June 16, 1852. V:xczxy, London: INCEST, assured that her been common, the past fifty republicanism, and Christianity. There is no people no for the advocates of liberty in Great on earth among whom such notices could be put forth ing paragraph :—
as they are here. Yet our Websters and Clays, our ireland, in France, Italy, Poland and a point the toiling and oppressed masses, despots of Europe, to the American Reedines of the practicability, the efficienof a constitutional government based on of a constitution and equality. Often have I help us! What do the crushed and innocent victims Lorett, and many other advocates of our tyranny and savageness think of these culo a Europe, in your efforts to sap the gies that are piled upon their oppressors? I can but peratic and despotic monopolies and allude to this country as a nation where grule; as the 'land of the free'; a nas a good Samaritan, pours the oil and ds up the wounds which the tyrant d binds up the wordings which the tyrant ling thieres and robbers have inflicted Would that the toiling millions of eparting and struggling for deliverance ne parameter and political despots, who, in the of patriotism and order, perpetrate eve crime and outrage on human beings, nderstand the real character of this reouthsome to hear this nation talk of jus-It must fall, and great and desirable will be its overnty; it is disgusting to hear the Ameri-Yours, truly, and clergy, as a body, talk of God, of HENRY C. WRIGHT. the Gospel; as these words are geneof the dosper, rds of scora and contempt to every just VERY SOCIETY. nind; for they are used to consecrate all The annual meeting of this Society was held in s, groups and pollutions of slaveholding

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLA-

year, viz:-President - Effingham L. Capron, of Worcester Vice Presidents-Josiah Henshaw, of West Brook field; Adin Ballou, Milford; Clark Aldrich, Upton; ful friends of liberty yet remaining in New Hamp-

Daniel S. Whitney, Boylston; Moses Sawin, Southboro'; Joshua Spooner, Worcester.

Recording Secretary—Emily Loveland, Worcester. Corresponding Secretary-Martin Stowell, Worcester.

Treasurer-John M. Fish, West Brookfield. Eliza A. Stowell, do.; Olive Loveland, do.; Joseph fessorship of Ecclesiastical History, &c., in Princeton A. Howland, do.; Henry Carpenter, Upton.

On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Garrison offered a series

of resolutions, in behalf of the Business Committee, which were taken up for discussion. Rev. Wm. B. Stone, Miss Lucy Stone, and Mr. Garrison, addressed the meeting with their usual force and carnestness. In the evening, the Hall was filled to overflowing,

many going away, unable to obtain seats. The presence of Miss Holley was a great help to the meetings. From what had been heard of her reputation as a speaker at the West, much was expected, and we doubt if any were disappointed. Her speeches, on both evenings, were very able and impressive, and evidently produced a deep effect on all who heard them. She possesses a power of description, a clearness of thought, and a faculty of reaching the hearts and consciences of her hearers, which we have seldom seen equalled in any man or woman. Her descriptions of the horrors of slavery, and her thrilling appeals to the humanity of all, brought tears to the eyes of many. The friends of the slave must be truly thankful for the addition to their number of one se gifted and so true.

Mr. Garrison made one of his best efforts. His

illustrations were very happy, and exactly to the point, and told with great power on the audience.-He showed that the slaveholders and their abettors, notwithstanding the great physical power they possess,-with the church and the government on their side,-are, nevertheless, great cowards. Like other thieves, they tremble at every rustling of the leaf. They affect to treat the anti-slavery cause as of no consequence, as too insignificant to be noticed—and for State Prisoners in the kingdom of Wurtemberg; then get together, and resolve that the voice of the abolitionists must be silenced, or the Union will be nent artists are engaged on nearly one hundred North dissolved. They declare the question settled; and American views, for this work. Published in New then, before their words are cold, meet again, and reiterate the same declaration, and extort new pledges of fealty to the Slave Power. Daniel Webster's command to 'stop this agitation' reminded him of a Deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By sleepy old Judge, who was awakened on one occasion by a heavy clap of thunder, and cried out at the WELLS, No. 131 Nassau street, New York, and No. top of his voice, 'Silence in the Court!' God is 142 Washington street, Boston. of justice, of honor and of shame, in the people that thundering with his truth in the ear of this guilty nation, and Daniel Webster cries out, 'Silence!' It rded and sold with brute beasts and

regular service with them,) and to Rev. Mr. Thursregular service with them,) and to Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Natick, who filled the desk for Mr. Higginson, for the interest he took in our meetings; and also to the Choir, for the service they rendered on the last evening.

**Decidedly the most includant interesting 500 representations of the most includant interesting 500 representations of the most includant interesting 500 representations of the most interesting 50

We do not remember of ever attending a larger or more spirited county meeting in Worcester than this. It was another effectual broadside of truth fired into the camp of slavery.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

EMILY LOVELAND, Secretary.

MEETING AT GEORGETOWN.

DANVERSPORT, June 20th, 1852.

the annual meeting of our Essex County Anti-Sla- Outlines of Anatomy; Physiology of the Human very Society is to be held at Georgetown, on the 26th and 27th inst. Georgetown is a beautiful place, and Health; Dietetics and Hydropathic Cookery; Theoa pleasant ride from our cities and towns; and I hope ry and Practice of Water-Treatment; Special Pathol-

slumbers, and come forth and battle for the right! Be T. Trall, M. D. not content to pay tithes of mint, anise and cummin Two 12mo. volumes, substantially bound, price of political action, while you neglect the weightier mat- \$2 50. Published by Fowlers and Wells, 131 Nasters of the law; but let us give to the world the as- sau street, New York, and 142 Washington street surance, that the spirit of liberty is yet alive in our Boston. hearts, and that we are determined to agitate this question of slavery as long as the foul system exists, can fill its place. Without any parade of technical terms, question of slavery as long as the foul system exists, in spite of all 'Compromises' that a fiendish Congress may see fit to enact, and call laws. Our cause does not depend so much on its numerical strength, as on its own intrinsic merits; nevertheless, let us act as though the whole success of the cause depended on us. Let us not throw the heat and burden of the day upon a few tried veterans of the cause. Let us shake off the grave-clothes of indifference whereby we are bound, and prove to the world that we are worthy to bound, and prove to the world that we are worthy to enjoy the liberty wherewith God has made us free .- THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS: or, the Duty of Disobedi Finally, let each one of us resolve to be at his post in

Georgetown on the 26th and 27th. Yours, for the Slave and Freedom JOSEPH MERRILL.

Tribute to Lucretia Mott .- A correspondent of the cents are all printed in the English and the recent Women's Rights Convention, says: Delaware County Republican, in giving an account of

of our own Lucretia Morr, a woman whose towering intellect and benevolent heart, combined with the genuine every other virtue that can make life more pure and holy, have rendered her an object of admiration and reverence throughout the Christian world, wherever there is a spark of God-like benevolence to average the control of the con Start Tarra. The necessity for a day of rest shall be sufficiently for a day of rest shall be sufficiently for a day of rest shall be sufficiently and the fore he instituted a Sabbath on the sufficient sufficient shall be sufficient and sufficient shall be sufficiently of the sufficient shall be sufficiently of physical and mental exhaustical shall be sufficiently of the sufficient shall be sufficiently of the sufficient shall be sufficiently sufficiently sufficiently sufficiently sufficiently sufficient shall be sufficiently suffic there is a spark of God-like benevolence to sympa-thize with human progress, or admiration of that which is good. Though ostracised in a measure by the conservatism of the religious society to which she belongs, and though occupying in some instances what is though occupying in some instances what is ir minds may perhaps regard as rather extreme ground, the influence of Mrs. Mott in the promotion of truth and right far outweighs that of a thousand whose religion consists only in going to meeting, and ages yet to come will appreciate her worth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

be bought and sold, but the Sabbath must not be desecrated. God looks carefully after rites and institu-tions, but cares not for his children, especially his black children. But such is political and religious character and condition in this boasted land of liberty, ing at Concord. The real response to that nomination was made in the deed which is chronicled in the follow

In the New Hampshire Legislature, a bill to priests and politicians generally, and your Kossuths, Mazzinis, and other advocates of popular freedom, are ever pointing to this nation as free, enlightened, honorable, noble, humane, just and Christian. God help us! What do the crushed and innocent victims

Look at that, and learn how despicable human be ings can become. Can servility farther go? Talk of gies that are piled upon their oppressors? I can but the severity of Abolitionists! of the extravagance of their language! When did they ever describe, of close in the impressive language of Jefferson, himself a slaveholder, and though a President, his offspring being this hour in slavery, held and used as 'mules, hoos and axes' are held and used:—'I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is of the wheel of fortune. among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest.' God and Humanity are against this Union. particular. Forthwith these New Hampshire legislators, (what should we do without these Auman governments?), expunge from their code the law which de clared that no officers of theirs should turn slave-catchers on New Hampshire soil, no prisons of theirs be used to hold the man flying from the most cruel oppression. They expunge the law, and loudly proclaim to their Southern masters their entire readiness to aid, Horticultural Hall, Worcester, on Saturday evening to any possible extent, in kidnapping and sending into and Sunday, day and evening, June 19th and 20th.

The following were chosen officers for the ensuing Hampshire soil, in their opinion, is just the place for hunting and catching human beings, and making slaves of them. We must accept their own estimate of themselves; while we call upon the true and faithshire-a Spartan band-to deal with the pro-slavery about them as it deserves. S. M., JR.

'SINE QUA NON.'

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Puritan Escutive Committee—Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester; Recorder makes the following remarks upon the recent E. D. Draper, Milford; Sarah H. Earle, Worcester; election of Rev. Dr. Edward Humphrey to the Pro-Recorder makes the following remarks upon the recent Theological Seminary. Dr. H. is the son of Dr. He-On Saturday evening, addresses were made by Miss man Humphrey, formerly President of Amherst Col-Sallie Holley, (of Rochester, N. Y.) and by Mr. Gar- lege, and now, as ever, an assiduous advocate of the Colonization scheme :-

> Some have expressed surprise that the General Assembly should have ventured upon placing a New-England man at so important a post. But it must be remembered that while Dr. Humphrey is of the very best New England extraction, having inherited a name which his venerable father had made illustrious, he has lived long enough at the South, not only to be come familiar with, but in some sense conformed to Southern views and habits.'

> 'In some sense,' says our correspondent, judicious ly leaving an opening for explaining away, if he should be hard pressed by an anti-slavery commentator; but Slavery is too keen-sighted to bestow her offices upon any thing less than active and practica onformity. The receiver is in good standing and full fellowship with the thief, but he must be really and distinctly a receiver, or there is no admission for him to that church. So a popularity of many years' tanding in the office of pastor in a slaveho church is as good evidence of faithfulness to The Cause as if the man were a slaveholder himself.

Allegiance to slavery is the one thing needful for preferment in Church as well as in State,-c. K. W.

'MEYER'S UNIVERSUM,' is the title of a handsomely got up Anglo-American periodical, in New York, to be issued on the 1st and 15th of every month at 25 cts. a number-12 numbers complete a volume. It is to contain four clegant steel engravings, with descriptions of each, embracing the most noted views in the United States. This number has a graphic view of the Horse Shoe Fall (Niagara;) Hohanesberg, the Fortress the Tower of London; and Fingal's Cave, Ky. Emi York. For sale by Redding & Co. 8 State Street, Boston.

SUPERVAL THEOLOGY, AND LIFE IN THE SPHERES Owen G. Warren. Price 25 cents. FOWLERS &

'In this age of inquiry and progress, it will hardly is Daniel Webster eries out, 'Silence!' It is Daniel Webster errans God!

The thanks of the Society are due to the Society who meet at Horticultural Hall, for their kindness in giving way to our Society in the evening, (it being a

· Decidedly the most lucid and interesting book re the author, (in whose integrity we have all confidence,) than from any attraction to the subject; but, having begun it, we could hardly lay it down till finished; and we would advise all outsiders, who would like to know what these 'Spiritual Manifestations' are, and whither they tend, to procure 'Supernal Theology,' which covers but 112 pages, and costs but a quarter. Fowlers & Wells publish it.—N. Y. Daily

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: A complete system of Hydropathy and Hygiene. An BROTHER GARRISON :- I see, by the Liberator, that illustrated work with over 300 engravings, embracing Body ; Hygienic Agencies, and the Preservation of there will be a full attendance on that interesting oc- ogy and Hydro-Therapeutics; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwife Abolitionists of Essex County, arouse from your ry and the Nursery; with a complete Index. By R.

ence to Wicked Rulers. A Discourse by J. G. For-man, to which is added a Private Letter to a Pro-Siavery Parish. Bosron: Crosby & Nichols. The following are a few of the notices the Press

has taken of the pamphlet:

'It is a Discourse marked by abundant research scholarly finish, and an unexceptional tone and temper.'—Hon. John G. Palferr, in the Commonwealth.

'It is a Discourse which it does one's soul good to

great satisfaction. They have awakened in our minds the sincerest admiration and respect for the author. The pamphiet ought to be sold on every anti-slavery counter, and be extensively distributed and read.'— Pennsylvania Freeman.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. Price 16 cents a copy, or \$1,50 per dozen.

Shipping a Staze.—On Saturdsy last, the British brig Srliph left this port for the West Indies, and soon after she sailed, a colored boy belonging to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Jeffers was missed. Circumstance had occurred which caused it to be supposed that he was on board the Sylph. Accordingly, officer Mo-Allister was despatched in pursuit of the vessel in the steamer Sun, which had been chartered for that purpose, and overtook her off Annapolis. Capt. Smith, commander of the Sylph, afforded the officer very facility to search his vessel, and expressed entire ignorance of the boy being on board, but the fugitive was finally discovered stowed away in the forecastle under the floor, and brought back to the city. The Captain was also arrested and brought to the city, and on Sunday night had a hearing before Justice Ruley, whose name is John Francis, was formerly employed on beard a pilot boat, and was a valuable hand. He was shipped by a colored man named Alexander Johnson, who precured him at the instance of Thomss Coward, a shipping master. The oatha and formality necessary before a singularate.

A further hearing was to have been had yesterday evening before Justice, Ruley, and the parties were called together for that purpose, but after consultation, it was concluded to let the matter rest entirely with the grand jury, who will be in session to-day. Capt. Smith has employed Z. Collins Lee, Esq., a his counsel; W. H. Collins appears as counsel for the colored man Johnson, and C. J. M. Gwinn will conduct the prosecution for the State. The claimant of the services of the slave and prosecuting witness.—Bultimore American.

Williams Wells Broven. The following paragraph, says the National Anti-Stavery Standard, from a letter from a gentleman in England to a friend in Boston, will interest the many friends of Mr. Brown in the control of the Abington Virginian, writing from Jonesville, Va, says:—On Sunday last, variety and interest the many friends of Mr. Brown in the control of the Abington Virginian, writing fr

John Scoble, the Secretary of the British and For eign Anti-Slavery Society, in pursuance of his plan of calumniating all members and friends of the Amer-ican Anti-Slavery Society, has been, for some time, striving to injure William W. Brown, Mr. Brown, we hear, has recently called Mr. Seoble to account. It may prove something like 'calling spirits,' &c.; the important question being, will they come when you do call for them. Scoble, having recently backed out in a discreditable way from an interview with Rev. the a discretation with the distribution of the control of the distribution of the dis

The Boston Hunkers held a Pierce and King ratification meeting in Fancuil Hall on Thursday evening of last week. Col. Heard presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Peabody, of N. H., S. H. Ayer, Speaker of the House of Representatives of N. H., Mr. Wells, President of N. H. Senate, B. F. Hallett, J. H. Prince, and Charles L. Woodbury. A letter from Dickinson was read.

The Maine Liquor Law in Minnesota .- The Liquor Law recently adopted in Minnesota was put in force for the first time at St. Paul's, on the 30th ult. Four for the first time at St. Paul's, on the soft air. Four thousand dollars worth of the liquor was seized, and dollars worth of the liquor was seized, and gave the required bonds to prosecute his appeal. In the meantime, the liquors are in charge of the Sheriff. There was no opposition to the enforcement ford Journal, 17th inst.

The Crystal Palace has been purchased for about law's.

Assault by a Member of Congress. Fayette McMullen, a member of Congress from Virginia, has been held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to answer an assault upon Mr. Fitzworth, recently, on board the steamer Trenton, coming from Tacony. Fitzworth had occupied McMullen's seat in the cars during his absence by placing his lady in it. McMullen threatened to take his seat by force, but Fitzworth vacated it at the desire of the lady, calling the Congressman no gentleman. They afterwards met on the boat, when Fitzworth refusing to recall the epithet, McMullen broke his cane over his head.

No Accounting for Taste. The Baton Rouge Gazette says:—A negro on the plantation of Mrs. Duplantier who was supposed to be a 'dirt eater,' was fast wasting away, had become a mere skeleton, and all hope of saving him was given up, when it was found that instead of eating dirt, the negro was eating rags. He would eat his clothes, blankets, and every description of cloth, would sell his 'rations' for old clothes to eat, of cloth, would sell his "rations" for old clothes to eat, large pieces of woolen, cottenade, &c., were taken from him, and we learn since he has been deprived of them, that he has become quite healthy; he gives no reason for his singular taste, which seems now to have left

phere into use as a new and important agent, amount-ing almost to independent self-action; that this new momentum can be so increased as to propel the larg-est ocean steamers, or adapted to the delicate move-ments of the watch.

Attention, the World !- The Boston Times announce

The New Candidate.—The Detroit Free Press flies at its mast head the name of Gen. Franklin L. Pierce, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Toledo Republican goes in strong for Gen. Franklin A. Pierce. The Madison Democrat, on its part, hurras lustily for General Franklin W. Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., June 16.

boarding-house of Mrs. Cornell, No. 52 East Sixteenth street, where he will probably remain until he starts for Europe. Franklin Pierce, showing conclusively, from the records of both Houses, that, from his first entrance into the House in 1813 to the close of his term in the Senate, he was foremost among the tribe of Northern Serviles. The South knew what she was about when she selected him for a Presidential candidate.

To A correspondent of the Abington Virginian, writing from Jonesville, Va., says:—On Sunday last, a man, who says his name is Charles Terry, and a citizen of Vermont, was arrested here upon a of advising certain saves to abscond from masters, and committed to jail.

Belton Young, of Greenbush, Wisconsin, offers his house and farm, all his property, for the recovery of his child, two years old, which was probably stolen by Indians while its mother was washing at a brook.

The Columbus Twins,—We saw yesterday, at the Carolina Hotel, two fine looking negro children, who are quite a match for the Simaese twins, whose The Boston Hunkers held a Pierce and King ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening of last week. Col. Heard presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Peabody, of N. H., S. H. Ayer, Speaker of the House of Representatives of N. H., Speaker of the House of Representatives of N. H., Wilmington (N. C.) Journal. exhibition created so much attention some years ago

A Bold and Daring Act.—On Saturday night last,
Mr. Edward Bacon, who resides in Mendon, near
Milford, returned home about 10 o'clock, and found a
note pinned to the door of his house, in which were
these words: 'Edmund, you are doomed to see death!'
A few minutes after, while Mr. Bacon was sitting by his chamber window, a piece of wrought iron, dis-charged, it is supposed, by a gun, struck his hand and lodged in the wall. Mr. Bacon has offered a re-

Maine Liquor Law Defeated in Connecticut.—The Maine Liquor Bill was lost recently in the House of Representatives of the Connecticut Legislature, by a vote of 114 to 105.

New Hampshire. — The New Hampshire House passed the liquor bill on Friday, 173 to 105. The Senate voted in the evening that if the people voted to suspend the act, its operation should be indefinitely postponed, instead of for one year only. The House non-concurred—144 to 133; and the Senate laid the bill on the table. The Legislature adjourned on Saturday.

Death of John Randolph's Body Servant.-We learn Frederika Bremer having received, since her return home, so many letters and parcels from strangers in America as to make the heavy postage thereon a severe burden to her, begs that such persons will send hereafter their letters and packages to the care of Marcus Spring, No 22 Broad street, New York, (post paid) to be forwarded in some less expensive way—and all persons writing to her will do well to use thin silk paper. [Newspapers in different parts of the country will oblige Miss B. by copying this.]

The Crystal Palacs has been purchased for about

The Crystal Palacs has been purchased for about three hundred thousand dollars, and is to be removed to an appropriate site at Sydenham, near London. It is to be placed in the midst of a park of 150 acres, which is to be planted with a specimen of every tree which can be grown in the open air in England. The building is to contain a winter garden of eighteen acres.

Extraordinary Speed. By an arrangement which went into operation on Monday of last week, between the Hudson River Railroad and the N. Y. Central line to Buffalo, the Queen City is now brought within less than fifteen hours' ride of New York—including half an hour for dinner at Utica.

Travellers may now leave New York at 6 A. M. by the Hudson River Railroad, arrive in Albany at 10 1-4, Utica at 1 1-4, Syracuse at 3 1-4, Rochester at 6 1-4, and Buffalo at 8 1-2 to 8 3-4, in season to take the even in ghoats up Lake Eric, which leave at 9, P. M.

The Exercations at Nineyck. Private letters from

The Excavations at Ninevech. Private letters from Ninevech state that Col. Rawlinson, who is now conducting the excavations, accompanied by Mr. Layard, has 'opened out the entire place of sepulture of the Kings and Queens of Assyria.' 'There they lie,' we are told, 'in huge stone sarcophagi, with ponderous lids, just as they were deposited more than three thousand years ago.'

A Brave Feat.—A negro boy about 10 years of age, belonging to Charleston, (S. C.) being desirous of paying Wilmington a visit, got under the guard of the steamer Gladiator, just aft the wheel, and placing his fect on the spondyle of the boat, (a large beam near the water line, designed to keep the craft upright and steady,) and clasping a brace which stood conveniently near, got over safely. The distance is about one hundred and seventy miles, and the night was quite tempestuous. On being asked whether he was quite tempestuous. On being asked whether he slept during the night, he replied, 'Golly! no, massa, didn't have no time.'

William Hughes, the pedestrian, accomplished the feat of walking seventy miles from surrise to sun-set, at Cambridge, on the 12th inst. He had nine ninutes to spare.

Centennial Celebration at Danvers .- The one hun New Motive Power. A Mr. Force, a young man of Washington, has invented and patented a new motive power, which he thinks will supersede the use of both water and steam. It is said to bring the atmosphere into use as a new and important agent, amount-included in the supersedent said supersed to independent said supersed to independent and supersed to the supersed to independent and supersed to

Kossuth .- It is stated that the amount of money realized by M. Kossuth in the country is about ninety thousand dollars. Frank Jackson.-It has been ascertained that Frank

es, suthoritatively, that the name of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is pronounced Peerce, and not Purse, as most people are in the habit of calling it.

The New Candidate.—The Detroit Free Press flies at

Another Anti-Slavery Novel.—Tappan & Whittemore, of Boston, have in press a new novel, entitled, 'The White Slave, or Memoirs of a Fugitive,' the fruits of a long residence in the Southern States. It is said to be a work of a very exciting character, exhibiting the operation of slavery at the North, as well as the South, got up in handsome style, and illustrated by Billings.

November session the choice of a U. S. Senator in place of John P. Hale, whose term expires on the 4th March next.

New Hampshire Legislature.—The bill for the repeal of the act for the further protection of personal liberty, was finally passed to-day, without debate or division.

The Rev. John Atteood, late the Free Soil candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, has declared for Pierce.

ed for has removed from the Irving House to the private boarding-house of Mrs. Cornell, No. 52 East Sixteenth at Gen. for Europe.

APPEAL FOR AID.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Material Aid for American Figitives.—From last October to the present time, a train of operations has been systematically put forth in this city for aiding fugitive slaves. Meetings have been held under austices of the colored citizens, who, having contributed their mite, would gratefully acknowledge the aid which benevolent friends in Rochester have tendered them as almoners for God's hunted poor.

Many fugitives have been helped to Canada, and the cry is still they come. To respond to these appeals is a heavier burden upon Rochester than other places east, for they generally arrive here destitute—

places east, for they generally arrive here destitute—the charities bestowed along the route having been merely from hand to mouth; on reaching us, they rely upon a full quota for conveyance to freedom's land. If friends in the several localities would be sure to place fugitives upon the cheapest route, and, in giving, would have an eye to the entire length, the Vigilance Committee in Rochester will feel more encouraged in well doing.

At a meeting held on Monday evening, May 24th, in Zion church, a committee was appointed to solicit donations from friends here and elsowhere in furtherance of the fugitive slave mission, nledging them-

donations from friends that any control and anti-ance of the fugitive slave mission, pledging them-selves to a prompt acknowledgment and faithful ap-propriation. W. C. NELL. Secretary. T. P. Morris,
Lloyd Scott,
W. Moore,
W. Moore,
Rochester, May 25th, 1852.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Georgetown, on Sat-urday and Sunday, June 26 and 27, commencing Sat-

urday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, and C. L.
Remond will be in attendance.

JAMES N. BUFFUM, President. ELIZA J. KENNY, Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN ABINGTON. Anti-slavery meetings will be held in the Town Hall, Abington, on Sanday, July 4th, at the usual time, with special reference to the question, whether moral or political action, or both, can be best used for the abolition of slavery.

Among the speakers on the occasion will be Abby Kelley Foster and Nathaniel H. Whiting.

LECTURES BY DANIEL FOSTER DANIEL FOSTER, of Concord, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will give his course of Four Lectures, already delivered in numerous places with excellent effect, at

READING, commencing on Sunday, June 27, at 5 o'clock, P.M., and continuing on the following Three Evenings.

SPENCER (Worsester Co) STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will attend a meeting in Spencer, at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY, June 27, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continuing at the customary hours of second and third

NORTH BROOKFIELD, (Worcester Co.) SALLIE HOLLEY, of Rochester, N. Y., and LUCY STONE, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in the lower Town Hall, North Brookfield, on Sounday next, 27th instant, commencing at a cicled A. M.

THE FAST-SAILING PLEASURE-BOAT.

MOBY DICK. AUSTIN BEARSE, MASTER, Lying at the North side of Central Wharf, Boston,

IS READY, AT ALL TIMES, POR Pleasure Parties. PISHING EXCURSIONS IN THE HARBOR.

J. B. SMITH, 16 Brattle street, the well-known and popular Caterer, is prepared to furnish such supplies as may be desired, for these Excursions. REFERENCES. Marston & Sampson, head of Philadelphia Packet Pier; Cook & Wood, head of Long Wharf; Norris & Hallett, Eating-House, head of Central Whf.

Water Cure at High Rock.

A SA SMITH has leased of Jasse Hutchinson his beautiful Rock Cottage in Lynn, as a Water Cure

A beautiful Rock Cottage in Lynn, as a transfer of Lynn, some 200 feet above the city, and overlooking the finest scenery on the coast. The water is most excellent, and the location a very desirable and pleasant one. Terms from \$6 to \$10 per week, payable weekly.

ASA SMITH, Proprietor.

Miss L. A. SMITH, Physician.

A NEW HISTORY.

THIS is one of the most valuable works that was ever written for Schools and Families, and intended to remove the prejudices from Whites against the Colored and Indian people in the United States. The work will contain four volumes of about four hundred pages each, 12mo., or about sixteen hundred pages in all. There will be two volumes treating of Geography, and two Historical Readers, accompanied with an Adas of thirteen Maps and Charts of all the different nations and countries, with engravings. Giving ngs. Giving, 1sr, The Males and Females of all nations, with

let, The Males and Females of all nations, with their complexions and costumes—in Maps.

2xo. The Circle Girdle Belt or Band, with the five Zones of the division of the earth, I have placed in a globe map, divided into nine parts by a parallel line from North to South, and from East to West, and have placed men of all nations in their own countries, in which they were born—giving the true complexion and figure of the nations in the five Zones of the whole inhabited Globe. It revolves on its axis and is a Globe Map also. Also, is divided by Oceans, Seas, Straits, Capes, Lakes, Bays, Islands, Rivers, &c., &c.

3b, Figures of the Earth, Sun, Moon and Planets.

4rn, Of Mountains, Islands, &c.

5rn, Figures of the ancient historians, with the prophets of Christ and his Apostles, and Bishops who.

prophets of Christ and his Apostles, and Bishops who, were colored.

6rn, The capital cities of each nation and country, animals, &c.

The first great lesson we are taught is to get learning—the key of knowledge, the standard of trush, the foundation of every good virtue, the most useful art ever taught by mankind. Learning is the true source of knowledge, and this we derive from books. Without them, we should be an ignorant, superstitious and degraded race. And what can, be more interesting than the study of History. The most learned men of all nations have obtained their information, skill and science from Books and Historical works.

I have selected from hundreds of the best authors in Europe, who take the front rank in literature in the old world.

the old world. The work is completed for the Press, and the Atlan

The work is completed for the Frees, and the Auas for the Engraver.

If any man or company of men in America or England wish to do good for themselves and the oppressed people of Israel,—proved to be the Colored and Indian races,—they will do so in assisting to get this work printed. Apply to

R. B. LEWIS, BATH, ME.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or Life among the Lowly:

Usy Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe. Price in paper \$1:—
in cloth \$1,50. A Defence for Fugitive Staves, against the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850. By Eysander Spooner. 25 cents. The Unconstitutionality of Shavery, by the same author, 50 cents. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Doughass, 25 cents. The Branded Hand: or Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensaccis, Florida, for aiding Slaves to escape from Bondage, 25 cts. The Anti-Slavery Harp, 12 cts. Narrative of Henry Watton, affangitive Shave, 12 1-2 cts. Walker's Picture of Slavery, for Youth, 6 cts. Nather's Brief View of American Chattelized Humanity, 6 cts. Auto-Riography of Henry C. Wright, \$1. The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass, Oct. 15th and 16th, 1851, 25 cts. Savery; Letters and Speeches, by Horsee Mann, 75 cts. Children, their Hydropathic Management, in Health and Disease. By Joel Shew, M. D., \$1. The Hydropathic Encyclopedia, by Dr. Trail, in two volumes, \$2,50. Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Sermons, in two volumes, by Theodore Parker, \$2,50. For Sale by Rela Marsh, 25, Cornbill.

may 7

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTERS, LIBERATOR OPPION, 21 CORNELLS



From the Voice of the Fugitive. THE MIDNIGHT WAIL. on the breath of the midnight gale, List to a deep, mysterious wail ! It tells of anguish and heart-felt woe, Coming with accents dread and low.

It cometh not from the distant strand Of Afric's dark and benighted land; It cometh not from the peopled shore, Lull'd by the boundless Pacific's roar.

'Tis not a sound from the ocean wave,

It cometh not from the ancient towers Of Europe's dark and oppressive powers, Where the Russian serf to his lord must kneel, Or the lonesome life of an exile feel.

A's some hapless crew find a wat'ry grave, And sink far down through the unknown deep, For aye to rest in their long, long sleep. But it comes from a land of trees and flowers,

Where gentle zephyrs enchant the bowers, Where the orange blooms 'neath a Southern sky, And earth is decked in her fairest dye. 'Tis the wail of millions of wretched slaves,

For no gleam of joy on their path is shed, And the last star of hope from their sky hath fled. 'Tis the wail of the fugitive over the land, Who must not be cheered by a friendly hand, And the hunter follows his stealthy track,

Who toil where America's proud flag waves,

To fetter his limbs, and bear him back. 'Tis the wail of the self-freed, in bondage again, Bound down once more by the galling chain; Torn from his friends and his own dear hearth, From liberty-dearest to man on earth.

In ' the land of the free and the home of the brave.' The heel of oppression has crushed down the slave, And the bondman sighs for his lonely grave, Where America's 'star-spangled banners' wave Ay, more, for the strong arm of law is stretch'd forth.

Uplifting the South, but degrading the North, Compelling her freeman to lurk for its prey, And hunt down the fugitive fleeing away. O Liberty! hast thou forever fled

From the land where thy heroes and patriots bled, Where they once to the breeze thy flag unfurled, And back o'er the waters oppression was hurled?

Have thy sons grown degenerate, haughty and proud, On the fields that their forefathers' cannon have plowed;

Forgotten their deeds, when for freedom they bled, Till the proud British Lion in infamy fled?

Has thy emblem, the eagle that soars up on high, Spread his wings far away, in some friendlier sky, No longer his pinions in grandeur to wave, Where man boasts of freedom, and treads on his slave

Americans, rise ! fight for freedom again ! Gird on for the battle, and march to the plain; No longer cry peace, while enthralled by your chains And over our nation vile tyranny reigns! O listen, I pray, to the poor bondman's cry!

It has pierced thro' the clouds, it ascends up on high ! And the God who will answer the captive's prayer, Will grant you success in the contest there. Our Union is dear,' not in chains and in woe!

And God in his vengeance its wreck shall strew On a crimson sea, from our children's veins, If she free not the captive from slavery's chains! Let the taunt no longer come o'er the sea,

'Three millions of slaves in the land of the free !' O wipe the foul blot from America's name, That now fills her true sons with sorrow and shame ! Then the millions of Afric's sable race,

With full hearts of gladness your deeds shall retrace, When all are free, and our flag shall wave O'er . the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

A TEMPERANCE CALL.

BY E. R. PLACE. Wake, sons of heroes! Will ye slumber? Behold the tyrant, 'neath whose rod, All red with blood, a swelling number Of wretched victims press the sod!

Lift up the cry-arouse to duty ! Speak now for truth with every breath; Save manhood's pride, and woman's beauty; Save all from woe and brutish death!

Let him who boasts that Britain's Lion Was driven to his sea-girt lair. Now prove himself a worthy scion, Now for a noble cause declare.

We battle for each home and altar, God, and our country's periled life; We cheat the poor-house and the halter, We break the venomed tooth of strife!

Let Mammon dole his melting story Of wilted trade and rotting ships; A noble manhood is our glory ; Not traffic's gain, nor workman's chips.

Is gold so godlike, man so lowly, That we stand poising chance with chance? Watching the beam revealing slowly, ' This will starve profit; that, enhance !

What! do we dare, before th' All-Seeing, To weigh, in th' rusty scales of trade, Immortal welfare for a being The Owner of us all hath made?

Shall we be told, our wives and daughters At Mammon's altar must be slain, And homes be drowned in 'fiery waters,'

So Avarice clutch his wonted gain Shall false conjecture, scarce asserted; Shall phantoms of unpeopled marts, And wharves to pastures green converted, Turn back the purpose of our hearts?

Get thou behind us, idle prater ! Be this our answer to thy speech : Not man, but God, is our dictator! Not gold, but virtue, makes us rich !

But if, in Heaven's wise rule and pleasure, We must decide 'twixt man and trade ; By all the soul's uncounted treasure, The die is east! our choice is made!

TRUE PRIENDSHIP.

If scandal or censure be raised 'gainst a friend, Be the last to believe it, the first to defend; Say to-morrow will come, and then time will unfold That 'one story's good till another is told!' A friend's like a ship, when with music and song The tide of good fortune still speeds him along; But see him when tempest hath made him a wreck And any mean billow can batter his deck; But give him the heart that true sympathy shows, And clings to the messmate, whatever wind blows. And says, when aspersion, unanswered, grows bold, Wait- One story's good till another is told !

SPEAK OUT.

Though an honest thought, outspoken, Lead thee into chains or death What is Life, compared with Virtue? Shalt thou not survive thy breath?

The Liberator.

COMPROMISING WITH SLAVERY.

MR. GARRISON: us, on your return from Rochester, in May. It would is the case, I would I could speak a word to call them have given great satisfaction, I have no doubt, to all the true friends of the slave in this quarter. However you may differ from many of us, in regard to your views of the Constitution, yet all genuine reformers must agree with you as to your cardinal doctrine- No union with slaveholders'-no political or ecclesiastical union with those sustaining slavery. With your construction of the Constitution, yours is the only position that can be reconciled with the principle of Christion integrity and political justice. It is truly amszing to see men, professing to take, as the we shall overcome. They be more that are for us basis of action, the Christian code, and yet recognizing the validity and binding obligations of what they tion. Yet, throughout the wide ranks of those, who are pleased to term the compromises of the Constituclaim to have arraved themselves against the Slave Power, and organized themselves into political parties for its overthrow, this monstrous inconsistency, and crime against the rights of the slave and the morality of the gospel, generally prevails. In the celebrated platform, laid by the Free Soilers at Buffalo, this crime against humanity and Christianity was palpably admitted and incorporated. The advocates ble offering, is heartily rendered. and supporters of that platform went before the country and the world pledged to the support and ratificathe damning taint, claimed by slaveholders to exist in the Constitution, and fully consented, not only that political trusts, in fulfilling the pro-slavery guarantees of the Constitution. Certainly, their Southern brethren were the most exorbitant of all men, in demanding the servility of Northerners, so far as guarantees and pledges could go, to demand more than these Free Soil men pledged themselves to pay. The pound of flesh, to be cut out of the slave's heart, was acknowledged to be in the bond; and nearly all that was demanded of the South, in return, was, that they should not draw blood where blood was not to be found. Leaving doomed more than three millions of human beings in the chains and dungeons of slavery, they only insisted that the Slave Power should not plant their Bastile on the virgin soil of our territories. Was ever before so great an inconsistency practised, by men claiming to aim at the removal of a colossal wrong? It is worse than a political blunder. It is heaven-daring crime against three millions of men, to whose continued degradation and slavery they gave their consent, and their political pledges. Yet even men, standing as high, in the estimation of the antislavery political reformers, as Dr. Bailey, at Washington, give almost unitedly their powerful support to this criminal claim set up by the Slave Power. Alike with Mr. Greeley of the Tribune, and the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, Dr. Bailey, in a late article in his paper, fully endorses the claim of the slaveholder-gives over to the tender mercies of slavery the millions now in chains; and, after having seen the utter discomfiture of their party, broken to pieces and scattered, or swallowed up in the great maelstrom of slavery, there is now another cry raised to rally the dispirited legions of the Free Soil army, on to another platform kindred to that at Buffalo, endorsing, -so far as we can predict, whatever else it may repudiate, -the same enormity, and adopting the same suicidal

With Dr. Bailey's view of the Constitution, and those affiliated with him, I should be compelled to exclaim, if called to support it, or swear to its alleged pro-slavery guarantees, ' How can I do this thing, and sin against God?' How can I become infidel to that Higher Law, written before and above all Constitutions, that natural law of justice, irrepealed and eternal, that declares it blasphemy to hold property in

You, then, Mr. Garrison, and the Liberty Party, who make this their cardinal doctrine, in politics and religion, it must be acknowledged are acting consistent with those great principles which lie at the basis of every reform that involves the universal rights of humanity-liberty for all men, injustice for none-no compromise with slavery-swearing only to do justice

and to love mercy. bitter opposition to her labors, in this quarter, has churches. At Wampsville, through the influence of Mr. Cooper, the minister, she was denied the privilege of speaking in the church, but found a very respectable and attentive audience in the school house. You will not be surprised at the closing of the church doors, when I inform you that its occupant had but just returned from that grave-yard of morality and humanity, the city of Washington, where, within sight of the dungeon of Drayton and Sayres, and amid groans and tears of bondmen, he sat in solemn conclave with the buyers and sellers of souls, and received the emblems of Him, who came to deliver the in the country. May they be rewarded according to oppressed from hands red with the blood of slaves. Yet, it is impossible, notwithstanding all the blighting power and opposition of the false priest and Levite, and truckling politicians, to keep down forever the rising, struggling impulses of humanity. Such noble women as Miss Holley will, by the power of truth and by the eloquence of feeling, prove too powerful for the dumb dogs, living in the kennels of slavery, and opening their sluggish mouths only to bite and deyour the friends of the bondman.

W. STICKNEY. Canastota, June 11, 1852.

PRIENDLY INQUIRIES.

DEAR PRIEND GARRISON: Permit me to inquire, What of the night?' or rather of the day, for the night of ignorance and superstition seems to be passing away. Dear brother, how are thy faith and hope? The cause of suffering humanity, for which you have so long and fearlessly contended, seems at first view to be surrounded with dangers and obstacles almost insurmountable.

The cause of MAN seems last and least in the minds of the people. The great cry is, 'Who will show us any good' for the body, for the moment, for ourseless' ual, is made as easily through a medium who has -how shall we circumvent and defraud our neigh-

bors? You have no doubt succeeded in detecting this You have no doubt succeeded in detecting this monstrous development of the age, so fraught with woes and sorrows to the family of man. How shall this foul demon be overcome? This is the great question of the age, and one in which you have been deeply interested. My present object is not to counsel, or ly interested. My present object is not to counsel, or discuss this question, but simply to speak a few words to you and others interested in the same inquiry. I eyes was, for several years, a resident of the Old Bay visible. State,' and have lost none of my former interest in the anti-slavery and other kindred reforms. There are many whose names and countenances were once familiar to me on the anti-slavery platform, who seem to be missing from the ranks. Allow me to 'call the roll,' and see if they will answer :- Jesse Harriman, Josse P. Harriman of Danvers, Richard Hood, bro. Endicott, (I have forgotten his Christian name,) bro. Cutler, Joseph L. Noyes, and a host of others in old Essex county, of whom I now hear nothing. Where are those once active friends? Have they (in vulgar phrase) 'backed out' of the enterprise, or are they still in the ranks, doing faithful service? Bro. Hood will remember that I have partieular occasion to remember him.

Friend Garrison, where are those presents I know they speak to you words of encouragement? I know they have not, but I seem to have a premonition that they have forsaken or forgotten the poor slave, whose lacerated image and heart-broken cries once inspired them with zeal and courage for his defence. If suc

Friends, the cause of the slave is still pending, hi fetters still unbroken, his cries for succor and deliverance are still heard, enhanced by long years of unutterable anguish, until it has become well nigh the wail of despair. Oh, my God! who of all thy children can forget the pining bondman! Speak, inanimate nature! Ye silent rocks and lofty mountains, ye mighty than that be against us.' The day of the slaves' reredemption is at hand. Oh! picture to your vision the glorious results of this mighty conflict, not of bondman. Oh, eternity, eternity, thy boundless limits alone can unfold the result!

Friend Garrison, although I am poor and low in the world, yet my heart beats with tender emotions for those doomed to the prison-house of bondage. My blessing, my 'God speed you,' (and all who are laboring for the slave's emancipation,) though an hum-

Let us all be faithful in this cause, and hopeful in the promises of God and the power of truth; and altion of this monstrous immorality. They admitted though we may be surrounded with obstacles and danger, the victory will be ours. We are too apt to it did exist, but gave the South solemn pledges, all hear some talking of failure, as though that were they could ever, as slaveholders, ask, that the leprous possible. Let God undo his mighty work, and blot spot should be held sacred, in the discharge of their out creation with its myriads of created beings, ere we talk of failure in any moral reform. Success is inevitable; in it, our happiness will be proportioned to our fidelity.

Yours, for the cause, J. H. SWETT.

Milford, N. H., May 23, 1852.

QUERIES AND INCONSISTENCIES.

1st. Is it not inconsistent for a follower of Jesus Christ to take his fellow by the throat with the strong arm of civil law, exclaiming, ' Pay me that thou owest,' and at the same time pray, 'Father, forgive me my debts, as I forgive my debtors?

2d. Is it not inconsistent for us to say we love God, when we hate our brother?

3d. Is it not inconsistent for the man who hates his enemy to say, 'I walk in love, as Christ also hath loved me '?

4th. Is it not inconsistent for the followers of the Prince of Peace, (or peace men,) to elect commandersin-chief of the army, navy, and militia of the State, and the United States?

5th. Is it not also inconsistent for the followers of the Prince of Peace to elect representatives, with the power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia?

6th. Is it not inconsistent for professed Christians to expel a man for stealing hogs and sheep, when they retain men who steal boys and girls? 7th. Is it not inconsistent for a man to appear be

fore a magistrate for the purpose of coolly and deliberately swearing that he heard his fellow-man swear n great anger, or by force of habit? 8th. Is it not inconsistent for a disciple of Christ to

wear legally, when Christ tells him plainly, 'Swear 9th. Is it not inconsistent for a follower of the meek

nd lowly Savior to dress up in the regalia of secret societies, and shut his light under a bushel, behind parred doors and sentinels?

10th. Is it not inconsistent for professed Christian hurches to expel a man for robbing white freemen, while they retain other men in full connection who daily rob black men, women and children of all they have, and all they carn ? A. P. B.

GREAT MEN AND GREAT SINS.

Рамочти, June 13, 1852.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: Shakspeare, in his celebrated play of Richard III., makes the Duke of Gloucester utter this sentiment : Great men have great sins.' When we think of the You will be gratified to receive a visit from Miss position now occupied by the leading statesmen and Holley, and listen to her able advocacy of the cause of the oppressed. I had the pleasure of hearing her several times, and have no doubt but her labors have clergymen of our country, pledged, as they are, to t during the term of their natural they affirm, to lend their influence to drive one poruniversally come from ministers and members of tion of the race from their homes, and all that man holds dear on earth, we can truly say, the great poet has spoken a great truth. A great many new re cruits, from the ranks of the clergy, have recently enlisted to fight under Webster, for the prize of the Presidency. A long and tedious battle is before them. That they may never see Webster President, I sincerely pray. The sins of these 'great men,' s called, are great indeed. Look at it: this country's acknowledged ministers of Christ now engaged in (the hopeless task !) trying to elevate to the highest office within their reach, the greatest apostate to liberty their deserts.

Yours, for continuing agitation, WM. H. BARTLETT.

PERNAL THEOLOGY AND LIFE IN THE SPHERES Deduced from Alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen G. Warren. The Introduction and Nar-rative Portion of the Work by one of the Medical Faculty. Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, 142 Wash-ington street, Boston. 1852. 112 pp.

Nothing has emanated from the press, in regard to Spiritual Manifestations,' (so called,) more remarkaole, or more interesting, than this pamphlet. It is evidently no catch-penny affair, as it comes forth well authenticated. The author (who says he was for some time utterly skeptical on the subject) says-

In our study of this matter, we have arrived at the ollowing results:—

1. That the medium is passive, and that whatever

demonstration is made, is without his own volition.

2. That with a well-developed medium, it is no requisite to form a circle to obtain communication. with spirits, but a circle is often required to make

never known the spirit, as through one who had been 4. That the manifestations are made as well when

inanimate objects, and exert great physical power. 7. That it is possible for spirits to magnetize the eyes of a medium, so far as to render themselves 8. That they can magnetize the ear, so that their

voices will be audible to the medium.

9. That they can magnetize any susceptible person (of medium-like physique) so that their touch can be distinctly felt. 10. They do often assume in the dark a denser form, by which they can produce manifestations more easily.

The following is taken from Chapter V. :-Soon after this sitting, one evening, when ther were present only two persons besides our family Soon after this sitting, one evening, when there were present only two persons besides our family, the spirits being unusually communicative, a lady, (deceased twenty-four years,) sister to one of those present, proposed to give us an account of her entrance into the Seventh Sphere.

On this evening, Mary seemed in the best possible condition for a medium; and the spirit—whom

On this evening, Mary seemed in the be-ble condition for a medium; and the spirit-

Priend Garrison, where are those friends? and do hey speak to you words of encouragement? I know tot, but I seem to have a premonition that they have lorsaken or forgotten the poor slave, whose lacrated image and heart-broken eries once inspired them with zeal and courage for his defence. If such is the case, I would I could speak a word to call them with zeal, and courage for his defence. If such is the case, I would I could speak a word to call them.

and my angel guides I commenced my flight.

As I rose, I saw all around me roses and all beautiful flowers; and bands of music hailed the new

As I rose, I saw all around me roses and all beautiful flowers; and bands of music hailed the new spirit's approach to that sphere.

I rose slowly—I wished to linger on the way, it was so beautiful! My guides were special messengers, and the lights they bore were sent from God. On every side of the lamps was written, 'God.' God always sends a welcome to the entering spirits, and angels to guide them on their way.

On all sides around me were angels that smiled in welcome, and each bore in his hands a golden harp.

ed that I was about to open the door and walk into In connection with the above account, it should be

with music—music—the most exquisite music! All witness the beauty and holiness by which she was were dressed in magnificent robes for the occasion, and wore wreaths of roses, like crowns, upon their tered the words in a tone of such sweetness and were dressed in magnificent robes for the occasion, and wore wreaths of roses, like crowns, upon their than words could express! While Matty and Margey showed me their beautiful bowers, many birds sang sweetly around me—and two, that sang yery joyfully, seemed to know me. One was your beautiful Canary, 'Dick,' and the other was Margey's light hird.

Words cannot tell how happy I was when I arrived. I had been sarrounded by loving and beautiful spirits, all the way, in countless numbers, and now all seemed to love me. It was like the first arrival of a renowned singer to a country—but you could not give her so great a welcome as the spirits gave me. I felt that I had arrived at a place of rest, and I

knew that it was a place of happiness. All was life, but above me was the light glorious beyond expression. I looked up—the light seemed to still brighter—and I saw what seemed to be the of God; and around on all sides seemed the bright spirits who are the messengers of his love.

Many spirits dearly beloved came to greet me

All were happy, and all wished to show me their gardens. Matty's was a beautiful spot. He loved it so, that he visited it every day. Margey showed me her little garden, and Mary Ann Pollard conducted me to mine, and said, 'Dear Tempe, let me call you

When I looked at my garden, and the beautiful domain that was to be my future home, I thought I had never seen anything so perfectly beautiful in all my life. Oh, the flowers!—oh, the flowers! The wonderful trees! The canary birds and the humming birds all singing in my gorden! One that you would call a weeping willow, I called the tree of joy, because it was filled with joyons and beautiful birds.

There was one particular tree, the most beautiful There was one particular tree, the most beautiful of all. It was called the tree of God. Among its branches are twenty-three birds. They are called the birds of love. They sing songs of love expressed in words, and the burden is, that we must love and serve God. One of these birds is worth all the birds on earth. The plumage as you would call it.

A SCENE AT THE GALLOWS. The following halo around it, because it is sent from God; and on its head is a radiant star. To you, it would seem orighter than the sun. That is what is called the

the time, though long, as years are counted on earth, to the appointed place, where a crowd of spectators would seem short to me. He told me that he was John, the disciple that Jesus loved, and that he leaned his head on Jesus' breast at the Last Supper.

His countenance was so lovely that I fell on one windicated: the unbanny woman whose years had

leaned his head on Jesus' breast at the Last Supper.

His countenance was so lovely, that I fell on my face before him. He said, 'Rise, my darling Tempe; do not kneel to me—but to God and our Saviour.' Then I took his hand is both of mine, and kissed it. Oh, his countenance was so bright and so lovely, that human language would fail to convey to you a picture of its purity and beauty.

I returned to my home, and commenced my duties.

First, I put my garden in order, and arranged it ac-

First, I put my garden in order, and arranged it ac-cording to my tiste. The domain in which are my garden and my home is extensive, with variety of landscape, with woods and water, and everything that the heart could wish. It is surrounded by an open-work wall of roses. My bed is of roses-and when I recline, the birds

sing joyfully around me, and mingle their music with the perfume of the flowers.

Oh, it is very beautiful! I cannot convey to you

the birds of love and the fragrance of immortal flowers lulled the senses in a blissful dream! All that could delight me filled my soul, until it was in-toxicated with its happiness, and could ask no more

Tempe's account being finished, we questioned her concerning many things appertaining to the Seventh Sphere; and to our various questions she answered

The duty assigned her is to teach children, She The duty assigned her is to teach cumulent.

Danvers Celebration.—The first centermit tion of the separation of Danvers, from the specially.

She has stated hours to be at home, that her friends

Danvers on Wednesday, of last week, by a Danvers on Wednesday, of last week, by a control of the separation.—The first centermit tion of the separation of Danvers from the separation of Danvers on Wednesday, of last week, by a particular tion of the separation of Danvers on Wednesday, of last week, by a particular tion of the separation of Danvers from the separation of Danvers on Wednesday, of last week, by a particular tion of the separation of Danvers from the separation of Danv

Tempe Dunbar's Advent to the Seventh Sphere.

'The time of my probation in the lower spheres was ended, and I was prepared to rise. Two angels that came to conduct me, stood on each side of me, bearing lamps, and guided me on my way. James (my eternal mate) and my mother accompanied me to the outer verge of the Sixth Sphere. With them and my angel guides I commenced my flight.

and my angel guides I commenced my flight.

The time of my probation in the lower spheres, if my self to be useful. As many commenced the languages, that I might be able to instruct them in their maternal tongue. He presented to me a beautiful book covered with gold, from which I was to learn French and Italian. On the cover was written, 'A gift from John.' He put a ring on my finger, and blessed me. Oh, I was so filled with love for this nure and beautiful spirit, that I fell on my knees and said, 'Kneel' I went again to the archangel that presides over the sphere. He now told me what I must do to qualify myself to be useful. As many children come direct from the earth to that sphere, I must understand the languages, that I might be able to instruct them in their maternal tongue. He presented to me a beautiful book covered with gold, from which I was to learn French and Italian.

on all sides around me were angels that smiled in welcome, and each bore in his hands a golden harp. Birds and flowers and all beautiful things were around me, but above me was light ineffable. This sight was worth all the rest, for it seemed to be the gateway to Heaven!

As I sped onwards, I thought of all my friends on earth, and how happy they would be if they were with me on my journey, and reaching a resting-place. I approached the Seventh Sphere, and then it seemed that I was about to open the door and walk into seemed that I was about to open the door and walk into seemed that I was about to open the door and walk into seemed that I was about to open the door and walk into seemed that I was about to open the door and walk into seemed that I was about to open the door and walk into seemed that I was about to open the door and walk into seemed that I was about to open the door and walk into seemed that I was about to open the door and walk into seemed that I would be seemed to be the said, 'Boardes, and the Doctor, and Mr. W., because I knew you would be pleased to hear it.'

eternity.

In connection with the above account, it should be borne in mind, that the medium through whose voice this was spoken, was a child, who had but a few could follow me no farther; but they will soon rise, and then I shall go to welcome them. I promised to come down and see them often, and then they returned to their duties. Each of the spheres is but one beautiful step in the ladder that reaches to she never had read or here laught the she never had read or been taught any idea corresponding with the peculiar revelations of the spirits. She had certainly heard the replies to our enquiries relative to the occupations, habits, and customs of the spirits. She had certainly heard the replies to our enquiries relative to the occupations, habits, and customs of the spirits. She knew that they taught us that there were belonging to the earth, and that spirits gradually ascended from the lower to the higher; but the description given on that evening conveyed the first ideas any of us had ever had of the ceremony of passing from the Sixth to the Seventh Sphere, and of the singular appearances there described.

I was there! I fell on my knees in gratitude to God. The light above me grew larger—larger—for the peculiar spasmodic mode of utterance, and one beautiful step in the ladder that reaches to she never had read or been taught any idea corres

the thought, that we should soon be re-united.

I was there! I fell on my knees in gratinde to God. The light above me grew larger—larger—and more perfect. My heart was filled with love. I prayed that when my darling sisters came, they should have just such an entrance as I had.

I looked around me in wonder and delight on all that met my eyes. Beautiful spirits were near me; some were playing upon harps—some were teaching children to play—and some were welcoming me.

First came Matty and Margey to welcome me to their perfectly beautiful home; and with them came all other friends that I had met in the lower spheres; with music—music—the most exquisite music! All

It appears that a female, about eighteen years of age, who occupies the position of house servant in a respectable family in _____ street, (by request we omit the name and number,) while engaged in the performance of her duties some weeks ago, was, on a sudden, attacked with a violent headache. She was immediately put into a bed, when her eyes became strangely glassy and rolling, and were wholly inca-pable of performing their normal functions. Bright objects and lights were passed before her eyes, but the optic nerves appeared to have lost their cunning, no indication of an impression on the retina being perceptible.

After a while, the mind of the patient became dreamy and wandering, and she spoke as if in con-verse with her ordinary associates. Eventually her eyes closed, and with their close the 'mind's creative eye' awakened to the possession of more than its accustomed powers. The dreaminess was gone, and though the eyelids remained closed, the sense of sight returned with a keenness wholly incompatible with all our commonly received notions of the laws of vision. Not only could she see every thing in the room, and sew the finest cambric with her eyes closed, but, with a clairvoyance unparalleled, she could extend her vision, through some super-ethereal medium, into the great Beyond, and correctly describe facts and events transpiring squares and miles away After remaining in this condition for several hours the young woman retired, by an easy transition, into her normal state; but almost every day since, she

A Scene AT THE GALLOWS. The following olden velvet, tinged with crimson. Each has a horrible scene occurred at Northampton, England,

A woman named Elizabeth Pinchard, aged 72 years, was convicted, in November last, of The tree is green with leaves, and of graceful form. The effect of its appearance, filled with these starry birds, chanting their heavenly songs, is that of starry birds, chanting their heavenly songs, is that of a concert-room lighted up, where birds are carolling on every side, and a beautiful singer singing.

Then my friends took me to the governor of the sphere. As I approached, he said to me, 'Welcome, my child, to this glorious sphere!' He took me by the hand and kissed me, and said again, 'Welcome, aweet Tempe, to the threshold of Heaven!' He told me, that soon I should enter into eternity—for the tief and the second special of the special of the special of the second special of the special of the special of the second special of the second special of the speci neck; the drop fell; the majesty of the law was vindicated; the unhappy woman, whose years had already brought her to the verge of the grave, was killed without knowing it; the final punishment was

punishment to her. It would be difficult to imagine a spectacle more revolting than such an execution

From the Burlington (N. J.) Gazette. I AM ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD TO-

The attention of many of our citizens has doubtless The attention of many of our citizens has doubliess been arrested by the appearance of an old colored man, who might have been seen sitting in front of his residence, in East Union street, respectfully raising his hat to those who might be passing by. His attenuated frame, his silvered head, his feeble move-Oh, it is very beautiful! I cannot convey to you an idea of the glory and loveliness of my home. Imagine that, from the burning sun and the oppression of a tropic noon-day, you could recline on a bed of roses beneath a grateful shade, where the carol of the birds of love and the fragrance of immertal flowers bulled the

asked him how he was. He asked the day of the month, and, upon being told that it was the 24th of May, replied, with trembling lips, 'I am very old— am a hundred years old to-day.' His name is Oliver Cromwell, and he says that he May, replied, with tree

was born at the Black Horse, (now Columbus,) in this county, in the family of John Hutchin. He enlisted in a company commanded by Capt. Lowery, attached to the 2d New Jersey Regiment, under the command of Col. Israel Shreve. He was at the command of Col. Israel Shreve. He was at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown, at which latter place, he told us, he saw the last man killed. Although his faculties are failing, yet he relates many in the remains the same dwelling during its stay in the same dwelling during its stay in the same dwelling during its stay in the relates many in the relation to the relates many in the relation man ties are failing, yet he relates many interesting reminiscences of the revolution. He was with the army at the retreat of the Delaware, on the memorarmy at the retreat of the Delaware, on the retreat of the Delaware, on the Delaware, on the Delaware, of the Delaware, of the Delaware, on the Delaware, of the De sphere.

She said, that the space allotted to her was as large as the city of New York. It is open to the sky, there being no other spheres over it, as in the lower ones. It is in Swedenborg Street. She judged the Seventh Sphere to be five thousand miles distant from the earth, but said she could only guess at the distance. It required but an instant to go there. She said, she could not rise in space above her sphere more than about a mile.

The day assigned her is to teach children. She

Danvers Celebration .- The first centennial celebra-She has teachers in French, and Italien, and music, whose names she gave us. She sings, and has learned to play upon the harp.

Over the entrance to her home is written, T. Dundad, partner, being that of her natural partner.

Discount of the dinner, &c. Every thing was done well, and in accordance with the taste and enterprise of the people of that ancient and respectable town. The procession was very large, and had incorporated in it, military, primary school and other aids.

CURES WITHOUT FAIL BURNS, BRUISES,
ESH WOUNDS, CHAPPED HANDS
BILES, FELONS, SORES,
SORE EYES,
CHILBLAINS,
INJURY BES,
RING WORM, SALT RHEUM,
ENTERS,
SHINGLES,
SHINGLES,

TRY IT ONCE. YOU NEVER WILL BE WITHOUT IT The Good it Does is Felt at Once, CURE IS SURE AND PERMANENT.

RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT Has cured thousands of the above troubles
It has been used and sold in Boston for
the last Thirty Years, and viruses
have stood the test of time. EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN

ALL HEADS OF FAMILIES,

Should keep a Box in the Cuphoard, or on thandy to use, in

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